



which the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act were put over. It showed the power of organization, as the reformers represented only a small minority, but were successful because they were well organized, and their opponents were not."

#### Unalterably Opposes Law

Interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Bent said:

"I spoke as a private citizen at the meeting of the Brooklyn Restaurant Owner's Association, not as an official of the New York municipal government. Consequently my remarks against the prohibition laws were not intended to express the sentiments of the Administration.

"My name has been suggested as a candidate for Congressman at the coming fall election, but I am not seeking office. Whoever the Democratic candidate from the Third Congressional District may happen to be, will receive my full support. I belong to the Regular Democratic Organization of Kings County, which is in complete sympathy with Tammany Hall in Manhattan.

"As to my views on prohibition, I will say that as a Jacksonian Democrat I am unalterably opposed to the laws in their present form. If elected to Congress I would make every effort to assist the people to secure light wines and beer.

"I am not in any way allied with either the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, or any other wet organization. The saloon as it was formerly operated was a nuisance, and I am glad to see it pass out of existence. But the Volstead law as it is applied, has, I believe, a great tendency to lessen the liberties of the American people.

"It is the Volstead law that I would do all in my power to modify in favor of light wines and beer for the people."

The threadbare "individual liberty" argument, and the expressed satisfaction at the passing of the saloon, find their way into Mr. Bent's defense. He uses no subterfuge to conceal his opposition to the prohibition laws in general. Continuing, he said: "The Third Congressional District of New York includes the old Williamsburg and Greenpoint sections of Brooklyn. The cosmopolitan complexion of my district is shown in descendants of Irish, German, Dutch, Italian, and English. During the last decade, parts of Williamsburg have experienced a large influx of Hebrews and Czechoslovakians.

#### Foreign District Represented

"Now I will venture to assert that 90 per cent of the estimated 200,000 people in the Third Congressional District of New York do not favor the operation of the Volstead Act. And it is my belief that 80 per cent would vote against the Eighteenth Amendment today if given the chance. If elected to Congress I would do my part to help those people get what they want."

Although professing no attempt to seek office, Mr. Bent, by his manner of referring to the subject, leads one to conclude that his name may figure when the Democratic convention names the candidates for congressmen.

About one-tenth of the representatives to Congress go from New York State, which has 43 of the total 435 members in the House. Naturally the wets of the Empire State are bending their energy to elect their choice, because a majority in their favor at Washington would be sufficient to block effectively any move attempted by dry supporters to aid, by financial appropriations, the functioning of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law.

A prohibition referendum is not, judging from the moves of the wets, what the latter are seeking. It is the unbeknown control of Congress they are after, and no stone is going to be left unturned in the accomplishment of that object.

#### Mr. Calder Is Discreet

In this connection it is asked why William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, does not publicly announce his position in regard to prohibition. Some of his friends are trying to answer this for him. Frederick W. Rowe of Brooklyn, former congressman and personal friend, who is supporting him in the race for renomination, said it "would be inexpedient just now for him to indicate his stand."

It was explained that Mr. Calder voted against national prohibition. He finally decided against the soldier bonus. Prior to this he favored a tax on 2.75 cents as a means of paying the bonus. He believes, it was explained, it will be better for him if he does not come right out and say he is against prohibition.

One very close to the Republican Party here presented these facts:

Mr. Calder is known regularly as a "wet," but as the Republican Party platform this year will probably not have either a wet or dry plank but one of "law enforcement," the Senate will "just follow along, regardless of his personal position concerning prohibition."

In Brooklyn, Mr. Calder's home Borough, there is some opposition in political circles to his renomination, and it is not entirely unlikely that some one else will get the nomination, it is believed here.

#### Association Ignores Issue

When the Citizens Union plasters New York this fall with its comments on candidates, that they are "useful," or that they have been "inconspicuous" in previous offices, or that there is "no choice" between them, the most important of all issues, that of prohibition, will be left out of consideration entirely.

Unlike the New York City League

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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of Women Voters, which will include definite straightforward questions on the prohibition issue in its questionnaires addressed to candidates. The Citizens Union will carefully avoid minimizing the wet and dry campaign in its list of questions. And yet Walter Arndt, secretary of the Citizens Union, has characterized the record of candidates which the organization compiled from the answers to its questionnaires as being "the most complete published anywhere in the United States."

#### No Questions Asked

Mr. Arndt also says that the fight of the union for good government will center this fall in "the attempt to increase the efficiency of the New York City legislative delegation at Albany." An entire new slate of senators and assemblymen is to be elected this fall, but the Citizens Union will not question any candidate as to his attitude on the prohibition issue.

The explanation offered by Mr. Arndt for this decision of the union is that the organization "leaves entirely alone the questions of national government and only considers state questions where there is a reflex action in the city." He expressed himself as believing that the only way prohibition presents itself as a city issue is that the law now on the statute books should be enforced.

#### Wet Chicago Congressman

#### Wants Liquor on Ships

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—If future developments make it necessary, I will introduce a resolution in Congress legalizing the sale of liquor on American ships outside the three-mile limit," Fred A. Britten (R.), representative from Illinois, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I intend to do everything in my power to retain liquor on American ships.

"My impression is that the Attorney-General of the United States will hold that legislation up to the present time does not prohibit liquor on American vessels at sea, and that the Supreme Court will sustain him, and I hope it will."

"But if my ideas are in error I plan to bring the matter up in Congress, in the interest of American ships, of the American flag, and of the travel of the world, which evidently knows what it wants. I hope that I shall there be sustained in giving the people what they want in an innocent, delightful and recreational way."

The most numerous part of Chicago's heavy German-American population lies in Mr. Britten's North Side district. There incidentally is located the headquarters of the German-American Citizens' League of America, designed to become the great national organization of German-Americans, which indorses beer and wine and plans to question Congressional candidates on this issue in communities where the German-Americans are strong. In his opposition to prohibition, Mr. Britten undoubtedly represents the views of a number of his constituents, as he did in 1917 when he voted against war with Germany.

"The silly efforts of the prohibitionists threaten to ruin the American passenger business," Mr. Britten continued. "There is no poverty aboard ship and liquor bought there does not impoverish anyone. There is no drunkenness and no hilarity. The bars close at 11 p. m. and no stimulants are to be had before noon."

"Our competitors in England, Germany, and France are conveying to the traveling public the false impression that our ships are dry, that they are not lively, that music and dancing do not prevail, that the voyages are dull and dry and that no good time is to be had on them to vary the monotony of the journey. They are closing our business away and this is working a severe financial hardship on American shipping."

On prohibition in general, Mr. Britten said he was for beer and light wine and against whisky. "I have been consistently wet," he said.

Asked if he intended to aid the effort to modify prohibition in the next Congress, Mr. Britten replied, "I shall do everything in my power to promote the enactment of legislation so that the people can have beer and wine."

#### New Jersey Club Women

#### To Assail Lawlessness

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2 (Special)—A campaign against lawlessness will be launched by 30,000 clubwomen in New Jersey this fall, as the delegates of the various organizations gather at the convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The call has been issued by Mrs. Arthur B. Proal of Nutley. Defense of the Constitution is becoming so general, especially as it is exhibited toward the Eighteenth Amendment, that loyalty demands active war against lawlessness, Mrs. Proal insists. She said:

The call is coming from all parts of the state for our federation to take a stand or speak itself in regard to the unprecedented lawlessness which has broken out in open defiance of our Constitution. The reaction is felt in every section of the state. Beautiful towns formerly proud of their records are in the grip of bootleggers and officials who either can not or will not see that the offenders are brought to justice.

Never has there been a more definite need for patriotism than right now. We should take the initiative and flood our officials with the actual names and addresses of people dealing in illicit liquor traffic. Prohibition is now the law of the land by the overwhelming and deliberate action of the American people. It is equally the law of New Jersey. Let us demand the maintenance and even-handed enforcement of this law and pledge our earnest support to those who will aid. Faithless officials grow rich by defying our constitution and laws.

#### SCALES SUCCEED MEASURES

Sale of all fruits, vegetables and nuts by weight or by number will be the future commercial practice in Massachusetts under new laws which went into effect yesterday. Up to the present time the sale of such commodities by "bushel weight" was permitted, and the legal weight of a bushel was fixed for more than 40 different fruits and vegetables, the standard varying from eight pounds for a bushel of parsley to 20 pounds for a bushel of clover seed. The legislation was passed as a result of recommendation of a special investigating committee.

## BRITAIN TO FOREGO \$2,000,000,000 DEBT DUE HER BY ALLIES

(Continued from Page 1)

action which Great Britain has now taken reduces the per capita gold value of the French indebtedness to far below the gold value per capita of the indebtedness of the British taxpayer. If the condition of practical bankruptcy to which Germany has sunk renders Great Britain's offer of only secondary interest to that country at present, this cannot remain so permanently. The people of Germany are so industrious, so thrifty, so well organized, and so abundantly equipped, alike intellectually and in the matter of highly efficient manufacturing plant and rich mineral resources, that nothing can prevent their ultimate return to the place they have lost in the foremost line of international progress. Sooner or later, therefore, Great Britain is liable to find herself in the presence of competitors, to whom she conditionally offers to concede a handicap so large as to be liable to prove decisive against herself. She risks all this by her present action. She is entitled, therefore, to credit for a sacrifice which is real on behalf of European civilization.

#### British Bankers' Views

An official of an important British bank interviewed yesterday told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the most satisfactory feature of Lord Balfour's note was the reiteration that Great Britain intended to shoulder her obligations to America. He also welcomed the fact that here was a definite invitation to consider allied debts and German reparations as a single inter-dependent problem, toward the solution of which the concrete offer was made "to abandon all further right in German reparations and all the claims of repayment by the Allies, provided this renunciation formed part of a general plan."

It would certainly be preferable if America participated in the discussion, but if she stayed out it would yet be possible for Great Britain to continue her present policy, and maintain an attitude of studied forgetfulness of debts due—anyhow till better times arrived—and he hoped the discussions would ensue on these lines, even if America decided to remain aloof.

#### Stabilization of Exchanges

However, the problem confronting the world was really that of stabilizing exchanges, especially Germany's. Until exchange was stable, an international loan was an impossibility; and stability for German exchange was equally impossible until the reparations were scaled down to say £2,000,000,000.

This problem concerned America equally with everyone else; moreover, if America held aloof, from whence was an international loan to come? An external loan could only be provided by an "exportable surplus," and no country except America possessed such on large enough a scale. While, therefore, he approved the note, it was not one providing a solution to the problem, but only as an excellent tentative step, showing a real desire on the part of the British Government to face the actualities of the situation and to make sacrifices in order to right it.

#### French Mission to London

M. Poincaré, accompanied by the French Finance Minister, C. de Lasalle, Count Perretti de la Rocca, Director of Political Affairs, and a number of financial experts, will arrive here on Sunday night to participate in next week's conference on reparations and war debts, according to official advices from Paris today.

The Belgian delegation, composed of the Prime Minister, Mr. Theunis, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Jaspar, and other leading members of the cabinet, will arrive on Saturday night.

#### Mr. Lloyd George to Make Statement

Mr. Lloyd George, after having devoted considerable attention to the American criticisms of Lord Balfour's note on the war debts question, is understood to have concluded that there has been a serious misunderstanding of its purpose.

It is stated that the impression which apparently is widespread in America that the British Government, through this note, indicated a desire that America should cancel the British debt is entirely wrong, and Mr. Lloyd George is expected to make his position clear in his speech in the House of Commons this afternoon.

#### London Newspaper Comment

#### On the Balfour Debts Note

LONDON, Aug. 3 (By The Associated Press)—Writing of Lord Balfour's war debts note, the Times says that the policy of the note must limit Great Britain's freedom of action, partly because it makes Britain practically a prisoner of what may well be the least informed section of opinion in the United States.

It adds: "If the note should, no matter how wrongly, be interpreted as implying a sort of slur upon the disinterestedness of the American people, and should the resentment thereof harden American feeling against us, we may find ourselves obliged to fund our debt under circumstances far less advantageous than those in which we might have funded it if we had spontaneously arranged to do so before making proposals to our European debtors."

The Governmental Daily Chronicle likens the note to an offer by an individual to contribute four-fifths to some object of public utility if others contributed the remaining one-fifth.

"We believe the Americans will some day see the note in this, its true light," the newspaper adds, "and we are content to wait and meantime continue paying our debts like honest men."

#### Says Note Is "Blunder"

The Daily Telegraph, quoting Senator McCumber's statement that the United States never will consent to cancellation of the war debt, deprecates "allowing ourselves to be stung or influenced by such brusque language," and does not believe, "even though this is the authentic voice of the Senate's Finance Committee, that



"Avalon," Leased by Andrew W. Mellon for Summer Residence

Estate of Frederick Ayer, at Pride's Crossing, Mass., Is One of the Show Places on the North Shore. President Harding Is Expected to Visit Treasury Head There.

## TREASURY HEAD LEASES "avalon"

Mr. Mellon to Spend Summer at Pride's Crossing Estate

### TIBURON ISLAND TO BE EXPLORED

Party of Californians to Visit Abode of Savage Indians

#### LOS ANGELES, CAL., JULY 27 (Special Correspondence) — Headed by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, will take up his summer residence this month at "Avalon," the Ayer estate at Pride's Crossing, near Beverly, Mass., one of the most beautiful estates along the North Shore. During the month, President Harding is expected to pay Mr. Mellon a visit there.

The note will be debated in the House of Commons today in connection with the discussion of reparations already arranged. Henry Asquith will lead the opposition to the Government's action.

#### Proposed Action by France to Punish Germany Is of a Retaliatory Character

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 3—Curious and contradictory effects are being produced by the Balfour note. In some authoritative quarters it is considered that at the last moment the London meeting may be abandoned. With such a restriction of subjects under discussion as is imposed by the Balfour note, little is left to decide but what moratorium shall be accorded Germany. In the meantime, M. Poincaré, doubtless for tactical reasons, is preparing to visit Germany instead of granting a moratorium in respect of private debts.

These punitive measures which may enter into force from Saturday next are of a progressive character. They are described as retaliatory. They consist in seizing German property of a private nature. It is in Alsace-Lorraine that this process would begin, but it is believed that the system would extend to the occupied Rhineland. Certainly such a step by M. Poincaré would make a settlement still more difficult. Indeed there is a general pessimistic feeling in view of this French attitude and in view of the British attitude on inter-allied debts.

#### Praise From Le Matin

On the other hand, certain French newspapers try to see in the Balfour note, the first stage of policy of an all-round cancellation, and therefore welcome it. Nothing is more surprising than to find it praised in such journals as the Matin, which often assume a semi-official character. It is difficult at the moment to explain the reason of this welcome, since the note upsets the plans which M. Poincaré had been preparing carefully for weeks. It is obvious that if England holds to the note, France cannot hope for any immediate compensation in the shape of debt cancellation, and without finding a way to fix the German debt at the lower figure of 50,000,000,000 gold marks as suggested by Philippe Millet.

The scheme which Mr. Millet expounds today has already been cables to The Christian Science Monitor, but in spite of its prominent place in the Petit Parisien today, it would seem that Mr. Millet is writing too late, after events have overtaken his plan.

On this point one must not, however, pronounce dogmatically. It is possible that M. Poincaré may yet see that it is better to state his own plan even though it is not practical politics at the moment. Of his reduction to 50,000,000,000 instead of 132,000,000,000 much will be heard hereafter.

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## GERMAN "FLEECING" OF TOURIST IS CALLED ONLY A LURID TALE

Traveler Finds Instances of Profiteering but no General Tendency to Take Advantage of Visitors

By STANLEY HIGH

BERLIN, July 26.—In these days of thriving post-war hates, to express the intention of traveling through Germany is to call down upon one countless dire warnings against the treatment which an American traveler may expect at the hands of the German people. When scarcely out of sight of the New York sky-line, a friend who "before the war" had studied in Germany and had loved the German people, sought to dissuade me from attempting to venture beyond allied territory by drawing a most vivid picture of American hardships beyond the Rhine.

This picture was considerably enlarged and made more lurid as I traveled through England, France and Belgium. But to carry out one's intentions and cross the German border is to find that such warnings are, for the most part unnecessary and that the countless stories of German "tourist atrocities" are without foundation.

I had read, for example, in press reports, that all foreigners crossing the border into Germany were held up casually for the sum of 1000 marks or more. This sum, it was said, which ostensibly served as a good behavior deposit with the Government, was, in reality, a head tax exacted to help the nation's bewildered leaders stem the avalanche of its sliding finances.

Knowing a little of German efficiency I was somewhat amazed, therefore, at the breakdown of the customs service which allowed our party to slip across the line untaxed. In fact, quite contrary to our expectations, the examination by the German officials at the Belgio-German border was much like that of other customs officers to whose inspection I had been obliged to submit. It cost no more than the French or English, the Belgian or the Czech; there were no more forms to fill out, and it was as courteous—and as superficial—as one could wish.

### Based Mostly on Hearsay

Later, I read more carefully the newspaper account of this particular hold-up and found that it was based almost entirely upon hearsay gathered amidst the flying rumors of some tourist office and made plausible by clever English. Although I made it a point to inquire of many American travelers, I found no one who actually had been made to pay 1000 marks—or any other sum save the regular duty at the border. And the longer one remains in Germany, the more evident does it become that most reports of this nature find their origin in some equally unfortunate source.

Of course, it is impossible to deny that in Germany one still meets with many—even most—of those irritating regulations which characterized the minute organization of the Prussian régime and which may be found, to a similar degree, in over-organized Japan. The present government lacks much of the oil which made the wheels of the old order turn smoothly round, and the red tape, in consequence, is ground out more slowly and with more noise. But this fact should call for more patience from the traveler—patience and prayer that these added difficulties may reveal the uselessness of the machine itself.

In Berlin—and in every village in the land—registration must be made with the police immediately upon arrival and a small fee is charged every foreigner who remains more than 24 hours. In Bavaria—particularly in Munich where discontent with the national government has brought on an antagonism to the world in general, these regulations are especially exacting. One's passport, for example, demands a special Bavarian visé.

### Special Tax Is Collected

In going to Oberammergau, which is three hours from Munich, tourists often find it necessary to spend the night in Munich, and if the visit extends longer than 24 hours, the ubiquitous Bavarian police see to it that a special tax of some several hundred marks is collected. Munich hotels and restaurants and shops have made adequate preparations for great throngs of Passion Play visitors and even with the mark at its present low level, living expenses there are hardly conducive to an extended visit.

To the credit of the community of Oberammergau, however, it must be said that it has been remarkably free from tourist profiteering. Tickets for the play, which include five meals and lodging for two nights at the home of some one of the players, cost less than \$5 and one is not obliged to pay out small dues to meet a myriad of regulations which, in many places run up a bill that, for advertising purposes, originally looks reasonable enough. Even the shops in Oberammergau, where the opportunities for reaping a harvest are unparalleled in Europe, have refused to take advantage of the situation and one leaves with deep-seated appreciation, not only of the play itself, but of the spirit and sincerity of a people who have sought so consistently to "play fair" with their descendants.

### Americanist Delegates

Delegates from the United States to the Americanist Congress are Dr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, National Geographic Society; Dr. Alles Hrdlicka, Smithsonian Institution; Dr. W. P. Wilson, Commercial Museum of Philadelphia; Dr. Marshall H. Saville, American Museum of Natural History; Dr. Walter Hough, Smithsonian Institution; Dr. H. J. Spinden, Peabody Museum of American Archaeology, Harvard University; Dr. Sylvanus Morley, Carnegie Institution of Washington; Dr. Mitchell Carroll, Archaeological Institute of America; Dr. I. J. Cox, Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society; Dr. Peter Goldsmith, American Association of International Conciliation; Dr. William L. Bryant, Museum of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, and Dr. Herman G. James, University of Texas.

Other international gatherings will be the second Congress of Economic Expansion and Commercial Educa-

tion; the Historical and Geographical Congress; the third Pan-American Congress of Child Welfare; the International Engineering Congress, and the International Cotton Congress, under the auspices of the National Society of Agriculture of Brazil.

**Cotton Exchange Delegates**  
International economic policies, foreign relations and commercial education are among the topics to be discussed at the Congress on Economic Expansion, to which the United States has named as official delegates, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, American Geographical Society of New York; Dr. Emory R. Johnson, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. L. C. Marshall, University of Chicago; Dr. A. M. Soule, University of Georgia, and Dr. B. Youngblood, Agricultural and Mechanical College, Texas.

The leading cotton exchanges of New York and New Orleans probably will send delegates to the International Cotton Congress, which will meet Oct. 15 to 18. A representative of the department of agriculture and Dr. G. K. Tressler, also of this city, will attend.

Delegates to the Historical and Geographical Congress, which will meet September 7, the date of the opening of the centenary celebration, will include the following from this country: Edwin V. Morgan, American Ambassador to Brazil, representing Harvard University; Jessie Knight, Harvard; Leon B. Frey, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. I. J. Cox, Northwestern University; Dr. Herman G. James, University of Texas; Dr. N. Andrew Cleven, University of Pittsburgh; the last four named also being members of the American Historical Association; John B. Stetson, Jr., and Charles Lyon Chandler, of Philadelphia, American Historical Association.

Through the efforts of George B. Dorr, superintendent of the park, who is much interested in the success of the camp, and also through the work of Major Moore today.

"These are Maine's greatest natural assets, and contribute more than any other single factor to the industrial, agricultural and recreational development," he continued.

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First Steel Span Placed in Mammoth Vertical Lift Bridge That Will Span Piscataqua River Between Portsmouth, N. H., and Kittery, Me.

Photograph by Keystone View Company

## PROVIDENCE WINS PRESTIGE AS PORT

Pacific Lumber Ship's Arrival Brings Optimism—Rail Rates Will Aid Expansion

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 3 (Special)—

Port development officials here, after years of effort to secure recognition of the advantages of this city for commerce, review their endeavors with satisfaction now that the largest cargo ship yet to dock here has come.

The crowning event in the campaign to turn to profit the port facilities was the arrival on July 30 of the steamship Liberator with Pacific coast lumber.

The Liberator's master, Capt. J. H. MacKenzie, told a representative of

The Christian Science Monitor that

there is really nothing lacking in the harbor; that, although he had never seen it before, he felt perfectly at ease about bringing in the big ship without the aid of a tug.

Milton H. Bronson, city engineer, transportation expert and advisor to the terminal development committee, said that while the H. S. Grove brought the first cargo of lumber here a month ago and "blazed the trail," the reception of a much larger ship so early in the new venture enhances the prestige of the port.

Mr. Bronson said that between the arrival of the first ship and that of the second the city had been able to obtain advantageous freight rate concessions on not only lumber, but pig iron, which would be more profitable to shippers than at first anticipated.

Originally it was intended to ship lumber to this port from Seattle and other Washington ports for distribution by rail within a radius of 50 miles; now, Mr. Bronson explains, new freight rates make it possible to freight economically as far as 125 miles.

Simultaneously with the progress

being made toward the employment of

all the space along the 3000-foot municipal wharf is the improving

prospects for business at the state pier, farther up the harbor, where

wharfage for lumber carriers has been engaged.

The adaptation of this port to the

lumber trade is regarded by Mayor Joseph H. Gainer as an enterprise

in which the city is a copartner. For

four years Castner, Curran & Bullock, Inc., wholesale coal dealers, have

occupied a section of the seawall

with cranes, bins, and power

and equipment to handle thousands of tons daily. With lowered freight rates, larger shipments of pig iron, brought from the Great Lakes in canal boats, are promised by the Breen Company, which for several years has been a tenant of the seawall.

Dr. Edward Rynearson described the

system of vocational teaching carried

on under his direction in the Pitts-

burgh, Pa., schools. Its most valuable

feature, he said, is the personal rela-

tionship between vocational counselors

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tors persuade the children to remain

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work, to give help and advice, he added.

Prof. William M. Proctor of Leland

Stanford Jr. University spoke in favor

of intelligence tests to determine voca-

tional abilities, and told of a test he

had given to California school chil-

dren.

of the camp manager, Z. Carleton Staples, who had been on the ground for a week, everything was in readiness when the main body of the party arrived.

The tents were pitched, a permanent cook house erected with telephone connections, and, best of all, a practicable road from the main thoroughfare to the lake shore had been swamped out. The campers will occupy their time in exploring the trails through the park and surrounding country.

Today, the guests of Judge John A. Peters of Ellsworth assisted at a flag raising at the new camp. In the party were Allan T. Treadway of Stockbridge, Mass.; John Jacob Rogers of Lowell, Mass.; Wallace H. White of Auburn, Me.; Wilfred W. Lukin, and Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne.

TEACHERS DISCUSS VOCATIONAL WORK

Emphasize Its Practical Value as Part of School Program

How to make vocational education a practical part of the school program was discussed yesterday at Harvard University at the summer conference of the New England Vocational Guidance Association.

"We are not here to be converted," said Prof. Leonard V. Koos of the University of Minnesota, who delivered an address on "Vocational Training in Secondary Schools," "rather to learn how to work it out."

Dr. Koos recommended that the curriculum be altered to include vocational subjects in the early grades, for the guidance of children who leave school to go to work. Training in industrial arts he considered important, not as desultory tool work wood and mechanical drawing, but as a study of occupations in their relation to society, "to contribute to the pupils' industrial intelligence and to ascertain latent ability."

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dren.

FORESTRY MEETINGS TO BE HELD AUG. 23-25

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 3—Maj. Harrington Moore, acting secretary of the Maine Forestry Association, announces tentative plans for the summer meeting of the association, to be held here Aug. 23, 24 and 25, with the Knox Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The meeting will be devoted primarily

to field trips to different parts of Mt. Desert Island and all persons inter-

ested in forestry are invited.

"The Maine Forestry Association is

a voluntary organization consisting of

persons, whether residents of Maine

or not, who are interested in the preser-

vation and the perpetuation of Maine's magnificent forest resources," said Major Moore today.

Through the efforts of George B.

Dorr, superintendent of the park, who

is much interested in the success of

the camp, and also through the work

## DEDICATION SET FOR NOVEMBER 11

New Bridge Will Span the Piscataqua River

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 3 (Special)—

Dedication of what is said to be the longest vertical bridge in the world, now being erected between Portsmouth and Kittery, Me., has been set for Nov. 11 of this year.

The first of the 300-foot steel spans was recently floated more than a quarter of a mile down the Piscataqua River into position, and completion of the structure is rapidly advancing.

The difficult foundation work of the bridge was completed seven months in advance of the time allowed, the piers and abutments, which are set on bed-rock 80 feet below the surface of cement, 6000 tons of sand and 12,000 tons of gravel. Three spans of 300 feet each and 10 spans of 30 feet, making a total of 1200 feet, will extend from the Portsmouth shore to Badger's Island. A highway of 460 feet across the island and a trestle of 544 feet across the back channel to the Kittery shore will complete the crossing.

The center span of the bridge will be of the vertical lift type, giving a maximum clearance of 150 feet, the draw being counterbalanced by two 1,000,000-pound weights.

In proposing that the United States

Government ask that a commission of experts examine the German financial situation, Mr. Crosby said he was

chary indeed of governmental action, and thought it would be difficult to bring about anything more definite on the part of the American Government.

Any proposal, he said, which had to pass Congress might be subject to long delay.

## SURVEY IS SOUGHT

## BRITISH POLICY IN INDIA SWINGS BACK

Pace of Democratization to Be Reduced — Disappointment to Educated Indians

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The practical difficulties a white race has to face when endeavoring to democratize a brown one are making their influence felt upon the British Government. Four years ago, under the inspiration of E. S. Montagu—a young enthusiastic Secretary of State of strong radical convictions—an attempt was begun to change the Government of India from a paternal into a democratic shape. That experiment is still proceeding, but Mr. Montagu is no longer in the British Cabinet and the unrest and disturbance which have marked the loosening of the rein of white control his policy connotes have affected British public opinion adversely.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons last night, made a statement upon the subject which indicates a definite swing back in British policy. Referring to new democratic institutions, he said "It remains to be seen whether a system of that kind which the West has perfected for its own conditions is suitable for India."

### System Not a Failure

He pleads it would be "unfair to India to come to the conclusion that because of difficulties a d drawbacks the system was a failure." He begged Indian leaders, however, "not to force a precipitate judgment in this country by their actions and attitude."

He referred especially to European services upon which the whole administration of India rested before Mr. Montagu's scheme was introduced. Mr. Montagu's policy was to Indianize these services as quickly as possible, but Mr. Lloyd George now compares them to "the steel frame of the whole structure." Whatever might be built thereon, he said, "take out the steel frame and the whole fabric would collapse." This means that while the democratization of India is to continue the pace is to be reduced.

### Inquiry Awaited

Indians have obtained control of important departments of the Administration and the elective element has been given a considerable voice, but Mr. Lloyd George disclaimed any intention of abolishing the British element. The British, he said, "have undertaken the responsibility of establishing law and good government to protect India's frontiers and people against internal and external foes. The British Empire means that all parts will continue to discharge that sacred trust."

All this is a great disappointment to educated Indians, who are unanimous in looking forward to obtaining complete ascendancy. The British Government, as now constituted, however, can only go as fast as British public opinion will allow, and at present the feeling is undoubtedly abroad here that it is necessary to take stock of the situation and shore up the partially demolished structure of the white administration, while an inquiry is made as to whether the new walls of Indian democracy are strong enough to replace the old ones altogether.

## CABINET OF CHILE RESIGNS BECAUSE OF TACNA DISPUTE

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 2 (By The Associated Press)—The entire Chilean Cabinet resigned yesterday because of controversy over the recent protocol signed in Washington with Peru for settlement of the Tacna-Arica controversy.

The main contention of those objecting to the protocol is that the Government did not consult the Senate before reaching the decision.

## MORSE STIPULATION IS REPUDIATED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The stipulation made by Fletcher Dobyns, special assistant to the Attorney General, in Portland, Me., July 24, not to press the indictments in New York and Washington against Charles W. Morse, New York shipbuilder, his three sons and others until trial of the civil cases in Virginia, was repudiated today by United States Attorney Gordon before Justice Hoehling of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, at the habeas corpus hearing for the removal of Irwin A. Morse, one of the sons, to New York.

Mr. Gordon asked the Court to continue the hearing in the habeas corpus matter until Oct. 3. Counsel for young Morse made no objection and the Court granted the continuance.

## INCREASE OF BRITISH AIR FORCE DECIDED ON BY GOVERNMENT

Announcement to Be Made in House of Commons—Admiral Sir Percy Scott Asks Question

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The statement by the Prime Minister of the government's air policy, if reliably reported will be the chief feature at tomorrow's sitting of the House of Commons which will end with the adjournment for the summer recess.

The Imperial Defence Committee met again yesterday and reached final decisions regarding the question of increasing the air force. There are considerable speculations but no authoritative information about the amount to be granted. The navy demands, it is reported, have been referred to a committee of the Cabinet. In this connection it is interesting to note that the statement submitted by the army, and first published today, acknowledges the necessity of a "funk holes" to hide them in?

## TURKEY PROTESTS AGAINST GREEK ACTION IN ANATOLIA

### Sublime Porte Registers Opposition With Allies to Proclamation of Autonomy for Ionia

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3 (By The Associated Press)—The Sublime Porte has presented to the allied representatives here a formal protest against the Greek proclamation of autonomy for Ionia. The movement of Greek troops from Asia Minor to Rodosto, in Thrace, continues.

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Greek declaration of autonomy for Ionia has an important bearing upon the question of safeguarding of the threatened Christian minorities in this part of Turkey. The French are protesting in the interests of the Turks, but the British view appears to be that it is not contrary to the terms of the Sévres Treaty and that anything the Greeks are able to do in the direction of rendering this region independent of Kemalist oppression is to be welcomed.

The attitude of the Angora Government is meanwhile stiffening. Reports from Constantinople show that

## TREATY OF TRIANON SOLVING PROBLEM, CREATES ANOTHER

(Continued from Page 1)

Mustapha Kemal Pasha refuses to fall in with the British proposals for a further conference to discuss peace terms so long as the Greek troops remain on Turkish soil.

The Kemalist military position on the Eskisehir front, where the Greek troops are still in occupation, is weak, but events elsewhere have been moving in Mustapha's favor. Enver Pasha, who so long threatened him from the direction of Turkestan, is in difficulties of the Red Army opposed to him. A Soviet mission is also said to have been dispatched to create a diversion upon the Syrian and Irak borders.

All this points to a revival of Soviet activities now that hopes of a foreign loan no longer exercise a restraining influence at Moscow. It points also to the consolidation of Angora's understanding with the Soviets, which has dangerous possibilities having regard to the military strengthening of the latter consequent upon the Rapallo Treaty with Germany.

## "Average Citizen" Gets 112 Letters a Year

Washington, Aug. 3.

EVERY citizen of the United States would have received 112 letters last year if the aggregate letter mail which passed through the hands of the Post Office Department was divided on a per capita basis.

A statistician in the department has estimated that 11,855,000,000 letters went through the mails last year. Comparing this total with postal records of foreign countries, the department's expert announced that Great Britain had a "per capita exchange" of 84, Germany 25, and Italy 24.

## ECUADOR SEEKS STABLE EXCHANGE

### Consuls Discuss German and South American Business Problems

The resignations of Mr. Farley and Mr. Kimball, which carried also their resignation from the office of trustees of the fleet corporation, was said to have been filed for personal reasons, both men having expressed a desire to return to private business.

The notice of withdrawal of certain other officials was filed some time ago, Mr. Lasker said, but on personal intervention of President Harding, they have agreed to remain until the fate of the ship subsidy bill, now pending in Congress, has been determined.

Reports have been current that changes in the official personnel of the corporation were in prospect since enactment of legislation limiting the high salaried positions of the organization to six at \$25,000 a year. Prior to this action four officials of the corporation each drew \$35,000 annually. The two vice-presidencies will not be filled, Mr. Lasker said, but the two trusteeships will be taken respectively by Sidney Henry, Mr. Farley's assistant in charge of sales, and Col. J. W. McIntosh, who was Mr. Kimball's assistant in charge of finance.

A. F. Mack will continue as manager of the New York office and Joseph S. Sheedy will be acting vice-president in Washington. Ralph Sollitt, assistant to the chairman, was elected trustee of the fleet corporation to represent the chairman's office.

## CHICAGO STRIKE MAY BRING BUSES

### Mayor Installs First Vehicle as Complete Tie-Up Continues

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The first of "the people's ownership and 5-cent fare" busses was placed in operation yesterday by William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, as the complete tie-up of the city's electric transportation facilities through a strike of 25,000 street railway and elevated employees continued.

The Mayor declared that he had an option on a fleet of automobile trucks in New York and asked the corporation counsel for an opinion as to the legality of the city taking a \$30,000,000 traction fund now in its hands to install a municipally-owned bus transportation system on the lines of those in New York, London and Paris.

Peace efforts were continued through the day, the strikers making an offer to accept a 65 cent rate in pay if working conditions and the eight-hour day were continued in force for another year. The present rate of pay is 80 cents.

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## KEMALISTS BOAST OF DRIVE TO BE LAUNCHED AT GREEKS

### Finances Kept Afloat by "Invitations" to Merchants to Attend "Auction" of Rugs

SMYRNA, Asia Minor, June 24 (Special Correspondence)—Men in the Near East are anxiously asking whether the fighting on the front will resume the character of a general offensive, and which side will take the initiative. The Greeks keep a mysterious silence and are satisfied by simply declaring that it is up to the Turks this time to move. The Kemalists are vague, but occasionally boast of their firm intention of soon launching a tremendous offensive on all lines while at other times they declare it is their express wish to remain on the defensive.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that Angora is busy, drafting a definite line of conduct for the forthcoming operations.

### Turmoil in Anatolia

The situation in Anatolia is precarious; a total collapse is inevitable if things follow the present course. Internal commotion, anxieties, jealousies and party feuds, constantly are undermining the Government based on intimidation and violence. Enver Pasha, if recent reports can be relied upon, is preparing a combative army in Tataristan, with evident view of taking the powers in Kemalist by surprise.

The ministers in Angora are daily devising cunning ways of robbing the country. In Cilicia they have established an ingenious method of extorting money from the population as much as the circumstances will permit. They have organized a so-called auction market, where a large assortment of rugs is on sale. All the merchants and business men are invited to share in the "auction." No one among the specially invited dares to absent himself. The exorbitant prices of the rugs are estimated by a committee appointed by the Government. The quantity of the rugs to be bought by each merchant is fixed by the committee.

## ALLIES AGAINST GERMAN TRAINING

### Council of Ambassadors Not to Allow Propagation of German Military Methods

PARIS, Aug. 3 (By The Associated Press)—The policy of the Allies, as expressed by the Council of Ambassadors in their decision regarding the presence of German officers in the Bolivian Army as instructors, is that the propagation of German military methods and ideals in other countries must not be allowed.

This is the third time discovery has been made of large quantities of opium on Japanese vessels operating in the trans-Pacific service, since the Jones-Miller Act became effective last May.

According to federal officials, the retailing of drugs, in violation of the anti-narcotic laws, in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and other central California points, is largely in the hands of Italians, Chinese and Americans, in the order named. According to the same authority, the Japanese are the worst violators of the law in so far as drug smuggling is concerned, it being stated that at least 75 per cent of the illicit drugs reach this port through the activities of Japanese as individuals, or on board Japanese vessels.

## PRESIDENT TO NAME RESERVE BOARD'HEAD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—President Harding may announce the new Federal Reserve Board appointment tomorrow, it was indicated today at the Treasury.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is expected to discuss the question with President Harding at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow. Mr. Mellon was understood to favor the reappointment of W. P. G. Harding of Birmingham, Ala., as governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

J. R. Howard of Marshall City, Ia., president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was said in confidential circles to be under serious consideration as the new or "dirty farmer" representative.

## WILSON ASSASSINS' APPEAL DISMISSED

LONDON, Aug. 3 (By The Associated Press)—The court of criminal appeal today heard and dismissed the appeals of Joseph O'Sullivan and Reginald Dunn, under sentence of death for the assassination of Sir Henry Wilson, Field Marshal.

The appellants were not present at the hearing.

VETERANS GIVEN PREFERENCE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Mr. Harding yesterday signed an executive order affording the same preference to Spanish-American war veterans that is now enjoyed by veterans of the World War in connection with appointments as postmasters. The preference amounts to a 5 per cent advantage for veterans over all other applicants for appointment.

DR. WIRTH HONORED

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The Chancellor, Dr. Joseph Wirth, was the guest of honor on Tuesday evening at a dinner given by the American Ambassador, Alanson B. Houghton.

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## EMPLOYERS URGED TO EDUCATE LABOR

Wellesley Hills Conference Told That Workers Often Lay Depression to Capitalist "Plot"

A wider education of employees on fundamental business problems, in order to facilitate adaptation to changing modern conditions and to settle the unrest which permeates labor circles, was urged by George E. MacIlwaine, director of the labor department of the Babson Statistical Organization, at this morning's session of the Ninth Annual Wellesley Hills, Mass. The entire staff of editors directing the weekly Babson reports were present at the session, making short speeches and answering questions addressed by the delegates.

### Information Needed

In introducing his subject, Mr. MacIlwaine stated that because he was going to talk upon the education of employees in no way signified that he thought they were much more in need of education than employers. It is absolutely necessary, however, he asserted, if there is to be full co-operation between employer and employee, that the latter shall be properly informed upon the nature and policy of his business.

"The only proper method is for the employer to lay his cards face up upon the table," Mr. MacIlwaine said. "The day for keeping the employee in darkness has passed, and only through a complete understanding with Labor can its real co-operation be gained."

"Labor in general, and especially unionized Labor, believes that the recent industrial depression is nothing more or less than a gigantic 'frame-up' initiated by Wall Street in order to bring Labor to its knees. No one who has studied business conditions sanely has found anything but actual market conditions following the expected business cycle responsible for this depression; and yet no less a man than Samuel Gompers himself, president of the American Federation of Labor, with his own lips and over his own signature, has declared his own signature to be a capitalistic conspiracy."

*Advance News Sought*

"If the employees were told constantly the truth about business conditions, and told in advance when to expect a depression, such things would be avoided. Then the employee would be able to co-operate to his fullest extent with his employer, and both would share alike in the peak of prosperity and the peak of depression."

Mr. MacIlwaine, with a chart of business conditions for the past 150 years, showed that the peak of inflation such as appeared in this country in 1920 had been reached two other times within that period; once after the Napoleonic wars, and once after the Civil War. In both these cases the descent had been precipitous, marked by small breaks or reactions, and basing his deductions from the two former periods he prophesied that within the next five years the cost of living in the United States would drop much farther than it has, rents and houses being from 45 to 50 per cent lower than they were in 1920.

At the afternoon session problems of finance were discussed. Olin W. Hilt speaking on the outlook for bonds and P. S. Sweetser on the outlook for stocks.

## SAN FRANCISCO MAN HEADS NEWS ALLIANCE

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Directors of the North American Newspaper Alliance today announced the election of Loring Pickering, publisher of the San Francisco Bulletin, as general manager.

Mr. Pickering said the alliance, formed by more than 60 of the leading newspapers of the United States and Canada for the mutual acquisition and production of important news features, would begin functioning at once. Alliance headquarters are in the Pulitzer Building.

### GIRL SCOUT BADGES AWARDED

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 23 (Special Correspondence)—More than 200 merit badges were presented to girls of the Girl Scout midsummer court of awards of the Girl Scouts, assisted by Mrs. William Kettner, Girl Scout commissioner for this district, pinned the badges on the girls' uniforms.

About Promises

Nothing is so easy to make as a promise. But too many thoughtless promises are made—promises never intended to be fulfilled—some impossible.

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## SPAIN'S KING GOING TO SOUTH AMERICA

Plans Already Are Being Made for Official Visit, Sometime Within Next Two Years

MADRID, June 30 (Special Correspondence)—While the projected visit of King Alfonso to South America has been a topic of conversation for years and although until recently it had seemed probable that it might be made this year, there has been lately in official Spain a disposition to avoid the subject, because of the dubious outlook in Spanish home politics. No one is more anxious to make such a trip than Don Alfonso a few months ago, when he last referred to the subject, in conversation with a distinguished South American visitor, the King said that he did not see how any plans for the visit he had in view could be made at present, and that he believed it should be postponed until there was a closer approach to tranquillity in Spain.

If there are to be any serious difficulties in Spain—there seems little prospect of any at the moment—the King means to be on hand to deal with them, for none could have a better influence and, in fact, his presence would be indispensable. A change, however, seems to have come over the situation. The King's activities, with his difficult and remarkable visit to the "abandoned" part of Spain, the Las Jardines region, following immediately on his daring and enterprising visit to Barcelona, have given him an appetite for movement and adventure that appear to have led his thoughts again in the direction of the most brilliant and commendable excursion he feels a modern Spanish king could make.

**Plans to Make Trip Later**  
He has let it be known, therefore, that unless unforeseen circumstances intervene, he almost certainly will make the voyage in the winter after next. So much will have to be arranged, he said that it is considered unsafe to plan an earlier start.

When the expedition is duly made, it will be regular in all its details. Information has reached Madrid of the notable celebration the South American republics will make of that occasion, and now it appears that other places which feel themselves concerned desire to make effective additions to the display.

The Canary Islands, being Spanish and on the route, are among these. Regattas are to be arranged in various South American ports, and all the yachts from their home waters are to sail out to La Luz, the oldest port of the Canary Islands, there to await the Spanish sovereign when he comes along and to give him escort for the remainder of his journey to South America.

**A Most Unusual Escort**  
Perhaps no sovereign ever had such a white-winged escort as he will have—appropriate too, in that it was under sail that the first famous Spaniards went that way. La Luz was the last point that Christopher Columbus touched in his voyage of discovery of the Americas.

King Alfonso has expressed his pleasure at this idea, and has conveyed to the Royal Nautical Club his desire that a definite program be drawn up immediately, that he might know and approve of all its details before he started, which, he said, probably would be in about a year and a half.

## MR. KAHN VOICES HOPE FOR AUSTRIA

Organization of Note Bank Step Toward New Era

VIENNA, June 26 (Special Correspondence)—Otto H. Kahn, New York banker, after a short stay in Vienna, during which he met most of the leading men in political and financial circles, says he is convinced that Austria is capable of becoming a self-supporting independent State. Great difficulties must be overcome by earnest work, increased production, more energetic exploitation of all natural resources and an economical administration.

He thinks the organization of the Note Bank a bold step on the way to reconstruction. It is a proof of the confidence of Austrian financiers in their own country, and promises to exert a favorable influence on public opinion both in Austria and abroad, he says. The possibilities of Austria are based on a series of favorable conditions. The first of these is the excellent situation of Vienna, which appears to predestine the city to be the clearing house for the Danube states, and the necessary connecting link between the East and the West.

This future mission of the city, he says, is greatly aided by its architectural and natural beauties, the friend-

liness of the people, and through the great achievements in science and art, which have gained for Vienna a position to be compared to that of Paris. Under these circumstances it is only natural that Vienna should become a great tourist center.

Besides all this, he considers that Vienna has a wonderful asset in the taste of the people for art and art industries. This great gift, which is recognized throughout the world, enables the masters of Vienna handicrafts to convert a piece of ordinary raw material into a highly artistic and valuable object of art which will speedily find a market.

## NON-COOPERATION AT LOW EBB IN INDIA

National Congress Held Under Depressing Conditions—Further Blow to Movement

CALCUTTA, June 13 (Special Correspondence)—The latest meeting of the working committee of the Indian National Congress took place under singularly depressive circumstances and not even the return of Pandit Motilal Nehru of Allahabad, who had just completed serving his sentence of six months' imprisonment, availed to rouse much enthusiasm. The fact is that Non-Cooperations in its extreme manifestations is at a decidedly low ebb, and shortly after the conference had finished was given a further blow by Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya of Benares and Allahabad.

The worthy Pandit has oscillated violently in his political opinion. He has always been in the closest touch with the extremists, arranged the famous interview between Lord Reading and Mr. Gandhi, and loyally cooperated in the reception to the Prince of Wales. At the same time since the imprisonment of Mr. Gandhi, he has become distinctly more extreme in his views and evinced a tendency to assume the mantle of India's Nationalist leader. Yet even he advised his supporters at Lucknow to stand for election to the district boards and municipalities and has thus abandoned the fundamental basis of Non-Cooperation.

This change in attitude was first suggested at the recent conference of the Bengal branch of the conference held at Chittagong, but it is a change which is spreading rapidly. Again it is being found beyond the capacity of the most devoted Congress workers to popularize khaddar, or the coarse hand-spun cloth over which Mr. Gandhi became so ecstatic last year. A khaddar garment really approximates to those hair shirts with which medieval ascetics used to torment and torture themselves.

Democratic politicians are generally slaves to catchwords. The extremists know that the position is fundamentally changed, but outwardly they have learned nothing and forgotten nothing. The same cries of "repression" did duty. The idea of civil disobedience was again mooted. The ardent spirits wanted it to commence at once, but in the end the Conference postponed deciding the issue until Sept. 30, when it was announced with a great air of determination that the Congress would really come to a definite decision. The threat may be dismissed with a smile provided that the Government maintains its attitude of firmness in the face of disorder. The contrast between the well-nigh universal reports of turbulence so long as Mr. Gandhi was free and the utmost Sabbatical calm which has ensued since his incarceration is too marked to be lost on the most obtuse administration.

SOUTH AFRICA PROFITS FROM RICH GOLD MINE

JOHANNESBURG, June 26 (Special Correspondence)—At the annual meeting of the Government Gold Mining Areas Company, the chairman stated that the amount payable to the Government in respect of their share of the profits for the year, with a small adjustment on account of previous years, was £896,211.

The total amount paid to the Government since the commencement of the lease is approximately £3,054,845, while the shareholders have received in dividends for the same period the sum of £2,550,000.

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## LABORITES REBUFF COMMUNIST PARTY

Affiliation Request Is Refused by Large Majority at Edinburgh Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 19—By a majority of more than 2,500,000 the Labor Party conference meeting at Edinburgh refused the application of the Communist Party for affiliation. No one who has followed closely the activities of the latter will be surprised at the result, and most supporters and well-wishers of the former will be relieved. Nor is the 261,000 votes cast in favor of affiliation to be regarded as an indication of the extent to which the Communist theory and policy has permeated organized labor.

**Doctrines Are Condemned**

Frank Hodges said that trade union leaders had been unable, through pressure of other work, to reply to the propaganda of the Communists, with the result that some small measure of success had attended the efforts of the latter. Their doctrine was pernicious and violated every canon of democratic faith. This must be counteracted by an "extensive campaign of education and propaganda of Labor principles." The miners, says Mr. Hodges, are no longer in doubt as to the Communists, their methods and policy, an opinion shared by every other responsible trade union official.

One other expression of opinion recorded at the Edinburgh conference strongly suggests that British Labor has a greater knowledge and understanding of Russian affairs than has been demonstrated in past conferences. The attitude of the average delegate has been that of an unbiased and impartial judge who feels that both sides have stated their case with an equal disregard for truth. But in the matter of the trial of the Russian Social Revolutionary prisoners, the conference spoke with no uncertain voice, condemning the proceedings as a travesty of justice and the manner of their conduct as "nothing short of scandalous."

**Fair Deal Is Asked**

Credit is due to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald for his courageous and persistent advocacy on behalf of the 40 prisoners, both at the Berlin conference and since his return to England. It was in no small measure due to his efforts that M. Vandervelde and his colleagues were permitted to journey to Russia to defend the prisoners. His treatment at the hands of the Bolsheviks, and the refusal of the latter to allow the ordinary facilities granted to prisoners and their counsel in preparing the defense, and his subsequent return home in despair after throwing up his brief, is now ancient history. Mr. Cramp, of the railwaymen, did not claim that the Social Revolutionaries were not guilty of the crimes alleged against them; he offered no opinion, but what he, and what the conference desired, was a fair trial in accordance with fundamental accepted by civilized communities the whole world over.

Earlier it was stated that of the votes recorded in favor of the affiliation of the Communist Party, only a small proportion of the minority were Communists. Justification for the belief may be gathered from the fact that on the resolution denouncing the conduct and method of Soviet justice, only half a dozen delegates out of 800 had the temerity to raise their hands in opposition.

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Capt. Lewis C. Heckel

With an Armful of His Heckel Peaches Which May Be Plucked From the Ground

## How the Fall of a Ladder Brought About a New Peach

THE falling on an apple is given credit for the discovery of the law of gravitation! The boiling of a tea-kettle is credited with the invention of the steam engine!

Now comes a falling ladder claiming credit for a peach tree that is sufficiently hardy to withstand the rigors of winters in the northern United States and Canada, and sufficiently near the ground that it is probable the orchard ladder will become out of date.

All of which calls for explanations. About 10 years or more ago, Capt. Lewis C. Heckel decided to retire from a life on the bounding main of the Great Lakes and settle on his little three-acre tract of land at White Bear, Minn., a short distance from St. Paul. Here he commenced to raise fruit and vegetables and learned that one that would withstand the Minnesota climate, was about the only thing the agricultural experts at the University of Minnesota farm school and the state experiment station had not discovered.

"The development of the peach was not an accident," said Mr. Heckel. "I had some experience in fruit growing through working with an expert, and I was particularly attracted to the peach-tree problem when I learned that the development of such a peach, one that would withstand the Minnesota climate, was a peach sufficiently hardy to be of commercial value. On this he bent his ingenuity."

**Then the Ladder Fell**

After five years of effort the former sailor had not progressed very far when the ladder on which he was

working slipped and deposited him at the foot of the tree at which he was working. It was then he had a new idea. That idea was a peach!

It occurred to Captain Heckel that what he was in search of could be accomplished by grafting the "Champion" peach with the wild plum. This he did, and now five more years have passed and the captain can chuckle as he strolls into his orchard in season and plucks a basket of luscious fruit without exerting even his full reach, let alone having recourse to a ladder.

"The development of the peach was not an accident," said Mr. Heckel. "I had some experience in fruit growing through working with an expert, and I was particularly attracted to the peach-tree problem when I learned that the development of such a peach, one that would withstand the Minnesota climate, was a peach sufficiently hardy to be of commercial value. On this he bent his ingenuity."

"I wanted something of my own and stuck to the peach, with the result that the single tree in 1921, its second bearing season, gave two bushels of fruit. I am confident this peach will

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"I am at present experimenting with a cross of the Heckel peach (as it is called) and the ground cherry so that the height of the tree may be still further reduced. I experimented with 30 varieties of the peach before reaching the conclusion that the Champion was best suited to the purpose. The cross was made by the introduction of the pollen of the wild plum into the peach blossoms and then by grafting the seedlings of this combination to the roots of the wild plum.

"I have made 2000 grafts of the new peach to roots of the ground cherry and am just as confident of the success of this newer variety as I was of the Heckel. I believe the result will revolutionize the peach industry of the country. At least, it will tend to introduce peach raising in a country where it never has been thought of.

"Expert horticulturists have given me every assurance that the Heckel is more hardy than any other known variety, that the fruit is a good size and the flavor excellent. That is about all that could be asked of any peach."

BALLOONS REGISTER TEMPERATURE IN AIR

PRETORIA, Transvaal, June 23 (Special Correspondence)—Some extremely interesting experiments have recently been made by the meteorological department. Balloons were sent up from Pretoria fitted with various instruments. The balloon first released reached a height of 47,100 feet. The isothermal layer was reached at 39,800 feet, and the lowest temperature registered was minus 62 Fahrenheit, i.e., 94 degrees below freezing point. The balloon was found about 100 miles from Pretoria.

The second balloon sent up reached 40,600 feet; the isothermal layer was reached at 35,700 feet, and the lowest temperature was minus 55, equal to 82 degrees below freezing point. This balloon was found some 50 miles from Pretoria. It was found that the wind velocity at 37,000 feet was 54 miles an hour.

## SOCIALISTS TO VISIT FOREIGN CONFERENCE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 2—The Socialist Party of America is to be represented at the conference of the International Working Union of Socialist parties opening at Carlsbad Sept. 16 by a delegation of four, it is announced by National Socialist headquarters here.

Morris Hilquit, international secretary of the party, will head the delegation which will consist of Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, and Algernon Lee and Judge Jacob Panken of New York City.

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## RECEIVER MAY BE FINAL SOLUTION OF RAIL STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

ment an opportunity to step in, in case of failure or inability to operate trains and to go into the federal courts and ask for the appointment of a receiver. There would be no delay, it is believed. In fact, the courts, recognizing an emergency, would probably grant the application within five minutes. There is ample precedent for such quick action. A note to vacate which might follow, would on the contrary entail hearings and delays and meanwhile the receiver could run the railroads.

Application would be made for one road at a time in the federal courts having jurisdiction over them. Presumably the coal carrying roads would be the only ones affected at first. However, if it became evident that for any reason roads in other localities were being hampered in their operations the government would act.

The same methods are likely to be applied in breaking the coal strike if it continues; since, in the opinion of the Government, the rules that apply to the railroads apply to whatever is indispensable to the railroads.

The Government holds that the executive has ample authority under the Constitution, and under the Dole case and other decisions, to act as contemplated in an emergency.

Additional United States marshals have been asked for in Louisiana, California, and Texas, but there is little disturbance reported due to the railroad strike.

### Executives and Strikers Look to President to Make Next Rail Controversy Move

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (By the Associated Press)—There was a lull today in peace maneuvers in the railroad strike. Railmen were reticent and there was no forecast of where the next peace effort would originate.

Strike leaders turned their attention toward Washington, where President Harding had a telegram, sent by the shopmen last night after their meeting here, accepting his peace proposals upon condition that the union's interpretation of the settlement plan be recognized. Railroad executives were also awaiting news from the capital, after their acceptance of all the President's proposals excepting that regarding restoration of seniority rights to strikers.

### Southern Railway Plan

Railroad men noted the invitation of the Southern Railway to striking shopmen to negotiate for a settlement based on President Harding's plan, but made no comment.

At Dallas, Tex., the Texas division headquarters of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, announced that union men now on strike would be employed only as new men.

At Jackson, Mich., several police officers and striking shopmen were slightly injured when more than a thousand strike sympathizers, including many women and children, attacked non-union workers with sticks, stones, eggs and other missiles as the non-union men were leaving the shops of the Michigan Central Railroad.

Eighty strike sympathizers attacked more than 60 workers in the Chicago Great Western shops at Des Moines, Ia. One man was injured and a dozen of the workers were missing when police stopped the fighting.

### Restraining Order Issued

In Lincoln, Neb., more than a hundred men, women and boys attacked the home of a Burlington route car foreman with bricks and stones. Police dispersed the crowd. A demonstration in front of the home of another worker also was broken up by the police.

A strike sympathizer at Springfield, Ill., was sentenced to 30 days in jail for violating a federal injunction by tearing one of the printed injunction notices from a telegraph pole.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul was granted a temporary federal restraining order forbidding interference with operations in Helena, Mont.

Ten thousand shopmen on the Santa Fe, who have formed an association of new employees, today telegraphed to Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the United States Railroad Labor Board, demanding their rights be safeguarded in any settlement of the shopmen's strike.

They are entitled, they say, to protection in the seniority rights acquired during the strike.

### Sympathetic Strike Unlikely

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The maintenance of way men will not indulge in "sympathetic strikes," E. F. Grable, head of the organization, said last night when informed of predictions of W. M. Parker, chairman of the New York Central System Federation, that maintenance of way men of the railroad would strike within a week in protest against rejection of the President's proposal to settle the shopmen's strike by the railroad.

### Great Lake Strike Foretold

DETROIT, Aug. 3 (By the Associated Press)—Coal passers, deckhands, able seamen, firemen and oilers employed on Great Lakes freighters will strike "in a few days." Thomas Conway of Buffalo, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Great Lakes District of the International Seamen's Union, announced here today.

### SAN DIEGO GAS RATE REDUCED

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 28 (Special Correspondence)—A reduction in gas rates of 6 cents a thousand cubic feet is announced by H. H. Jones, general manager of the San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company. This cut was made because of a drop in the price of fuel oil, equal to the amount of the reduction. The new rates will become effective Aug. 15.

### KIWANIS CLUB CONVENTION

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 3—An announcement was made today that the convention of the New England Kiwanis Clubs will be held in this city, Oct. 6 and 7.

## BEING PRESIDENT HARDER JOB THAN MR. HARDING REALIZED

### Efforts to Bring Peace in Coal and Rail Situation Believed to Have Been Misconstrued

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (Special)—Persons who have had occasion to visit the White House not too frequently during the last six or eight weeks, have noticed a change in President Harding. It has come too gradually, perhaps, to be noticed by those who come into daily contact with him, although even by those it has not been entirely unremarked.

A confidant of the President was sitting alone with him in his study the other evening and suddenly he burst out: "Mr. President, do you know you are the only man to whom I really feel free to talk?" A look of loneliness came into President Harding's eyes as he gazed out the window and said: "And you are the only man I can really tell the things that are overflowing my heart." Both the President and his friend are by nature extraordinarily outspoken, genial and frank. The reticence of President Harding is an imposition of his office to which he has had to force his will to respond, that of his confidant is a test of loyalty.

One of the most noticeable evolutions in President Harding's processes of thinking relates to his handling of the labor problem. When his efforts failed to bring the coal operators and the miners into a national conference to compose their differences, he decided to stand aside and let economic forces settle the strike. When the coal shortage began to grow acute he injected himself into the controversy. Uncongenial as the task was to one of his nature, he nevertheless did not hesitate. But, while he was standing aloof, he could not help pondering over the conditions that had brought about the strike. He was slowly evolving his plans.

### Difficulties With "Open Shop"

During this interim, the President was receiving much information on the general labor situation. Men of standing in the business world obtained audiences with him to give him their views. The President did not seek these audiences. Persistently, he had poured into his ears the arguments of those who favor the "open shop" as opposed to collective bargaining. There is an organization known as the National Industrial Conference Board which, ever since the close of the war, has been trying to impose the open shop theory upon all American industry. Its propaganda has made many converts among manufacturers and commercial organizations. These arguments sounded very plausible to the President.

It is interesting to digress here to tell about the difficulties the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is having with the open shop. Committed to that theory by formal action, the directors of the chamber were confronted with the problem of having its new building erected by an open shop contractor. The only firm, with an equipment sufficient to carry through that contract, which operated on the open shop plan, was one that the directors did not care to employ because they lacked confidence in its work. All the other big concerns who bid employed only union labor. Work on the building has not begun yet, although the excavation was completed weeks ago.

When President Harding called the representatives of labor into conference to propose ways of settling the railroad and the coal strike, he found that it would diminish the power of their national and international unions for collective bargaining. To the laboring men the crux of the whole situation which led up to and has prolonged the strike is the conviction that capital is trying to break up their unions. The open shop, the offer of mine operators to negotiate by dis-

tricts and of railroads to negotiate with their own employees, and the proposed abrogation of seniority rights of strikers, is all looked upon by Labor men as part of the general plan. The leaders of the miners and of the railroad shopmen honestly believe that they have been bearing the brunt of a battle which capital is waging to disorganize all labor, and the officials of the American Federation of Labor believe that.

**President Under Primaries**  
President Harding never had believed that labor unions should be broken up. He did not understand that this was the purpose of the open shop movement, or of the plans submitted to him by coal operators and railroad executives. It grieved him deeply that he should seem to have been put in a false light before laboring men and the public. For President Harding, like all big-hearted men, is extremely sensitive.

Thoroughly familiar with American politics, the President has not misread the signs and portents of recent

G. T. O.

### Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Aug. 2

**T**HE report persists here that Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt will not return to the United States as Ambassador from Germany, but no information is to be obtained on the subject from any official source in Washington. There are very few of the embassy attachés left here, but those assert there has been no information received from Berlin which would justify the report.

Notwithstanding these assurances, gossip keeps him in Berlin and places here as his successor Dr. William Sofl. Whether Dr. Sofl is to become the next representative of his government in Washington or not, it may be stated that his designation as Ambassador here would be very agreeable to many persons. His reputation as a diplomatist and scholar is familiar to many Americans and the belief is quite general that he would be in position to be of much service at this capital.

The Government forest reserve in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, where the famous Natural Bridge is located, is one of the most beautiful tracts of mountainous country in the east. Thousands of tourists visit it annually not only because of its natural beauty but also on account of the famed Valley of Virginia one must pass through to get to the Natural Bridge. Recently the Government purchased from the city of Lynchburg a tract of 5650 acres of mountainous land which is to become a part of the Natural Bridge area. Gradually the Government intends to increase the area of the forest reserve until it becomes one of the finest in the country.

Habitués of the Capitol who have watched many tariffs in the making are noting the fact that the question of the tariff on sugar is receiving far less attention in connection with the consideration of the Fordney-McCumber bill than it has been given in the consideration before Congress in recent years. In some of these tariff changes the question of the sugar impost has been the leading issue, and many of the lawmakers remember when it received more attention than all other features.

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probably he takes it to heart much more than circumstances warrant, that the public is dissatisfied with present conditions.

He did not want to assume burdens that were not constitutionally a part of his office. With his cabinet advisers he wanted to conduct an efficient and moderate administration. He wanted Congress to do its part.

Instead, Congress has been running to the President with most of its problems and when he has reluctantly given his advice, more often than not it has refused to accept it.

The policy the President mapped out for himself during the campaign and after he was elected somehow or other hasn't worked. And the people seem disgruntled. He has lost much of the jauntiness he had during the first year as President. He is trying hard to please everyone without recanting any of his ideals. This was especially noticeable to those who have called on him several times to ask for amnesty for political prisoners.

President Harding's demeanor is much graver than it used to be. His answers to questions are not as spontaneous as they were but when he does give one it is quite evidently the result of cogitation. The fact of the matter is, President Harding spoke with entire frankness and deep feeling when he told his neighbors in Marion last month that being President was a harder job than he had gained.

G. T. O.

\$8,230,000, and the total number of miles traveled by the railway post office cars was 551,875,000, the equivalent of transporting one sack of mail 228,960,000,000 miles. The cost of transporting the heavy summer vacation mail is about \$160,000 annually.

Further statistics on salary show that five postmasters are receiving \$1,000 each, and 21 \$4500.

**REVISED RETURNS CUT REED MARGIN**

Mr. Barrett 31,873; Mr. Proctor 24,392; Mr. McKinley 24,002; Mr. Parker 16,972.

### Victory for Mr. Swanson

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 2—Practically complete returns early today from three-fourths of the 100 counties in Virginia and scattering returns from the others appeared to assure Claude A. Swanson, of the Democratic nomination for United States Senator to succeed himself, in his contest with Westmoreland Davis, former Governor. The count on that basis was 67,803 votes for Mr. Swanson and 22,821 for Mr. Davis, with the former apparently certain to carry all the 10 Congressional districts.

### CLYDE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY FALLS OFF

GLASGOW, July 1 (Special Correspondence)—Fifteen vessels, including four traders of considerable size, were launched on the Clyde during the month of June. They had an aggregate of 34,900 tons. For the first half of the year the output in round figures was about 166,400, or about 68,600 tons of 1921. The general outlook is not very encouraging, though the number of inquiries are increasing.

Shipowners will require further reduction in the cost of building before they can enter upon the replacement or extension of their fleets. The largest launches during June were a geared turbine steamer of 11,000 tons, a geared turbine passenger steamer of 10,000 tons, and oil-carrying steamers of 7,337 and 5,000 tons.

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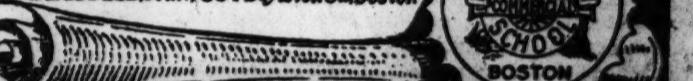
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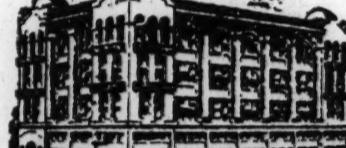
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# THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Gordon Craig's Views on a National British Theater

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

London, July 21

**I**N THE lecture hall of the Victoria and Albert Museum, Miss Ellen Terry's distinguished son, Mr. Gordon Craig, delivered himself, in his mother's presence, and very characteristically, of some ideas concerning a National British Theater. These were many, and frequently original, and deliberately controversial, if not provocative; but always interesting and suggestive.

Of the longing for the ideal, as expressed in the flooding light and simply massed forms of his sketches, then hanging upon the gallery wall near by, Gordon Craig is the acknowledged pioneer, and Reinhardt, Antoine, Duse, Yvette Guilbert, and a hundred others, are but followers. That all modern men of the theater do not follow his lead, is of course, to be expected; and it was no surprise to hear Bernard Shaw, a few weeks later in the same hall, characterize Craig's ideas as "an attempt to impose another theatrical art upon the true one which is the spoken word, in the mouth of the actor."

Here, then, are a few of the thoughts that this protagonist tossed at us—disjointedly, defiantly, sometimes with gaiety, and sometimes with scorn, but always, one felt, with fundamental earnestness, and the conviction of one who, though a dreamer and a visionary, knows full well what he wants, and will be satisfied with nothing else, nor with anything less.

First of all he wants for Britain and wants above all a national theater, less as an end in itself than as a means, a stepping-stone, across which he, and his brother artists with him, may pass, to build for us something better beyond. And in pursuit of that aim he will be stern with us, for our good. The nation needs that theater, and ought to have it, at once, because—as statesmen should remember—the theater is for no party, it is neutral ground. "We people of the stage do not seek to educate, but only to entertain."

Do you want it then? Recently, at Amsterdam, Craig sent that same cry

echoing through the city—Do you want it? It will be expensive, somebody says. Yes, but not too expensive. Nothing really worth doing was ever too expensive. Then, having decided that you want it, you must build your theater, after inspecting carefully those already built; and further, having built it, you must determine whether you are going to play in it genuine drama, or false—the actor's play, or the writer's. The former—the improvised drama—Craig holds is the only real one, improvisation being less difficult than it sounds, and in fact, like all other arts, just a trick.

There is a challenge, indeed! Were Shakespeare, Shelley, and Turner, then, all tricksters?

As to the production of the play, you must have all the unity you can, the lighting and other effects as much together as possible; and, to that same end, unity, the public must be kept in order too. As is done already in Russia and elsewhere, the audience must be asked not to applaud. Volleys of applause hinder progress; and where there is too much enthusiasm, at "The Beggar's Opera"—clap-clap-clap—you cannot get on. If you must have one, keep your ovation until the end.

Lastly, when you have built your National Theater, whom are you going to appoint to work it? Mr. Craig himself may not be the man. He may still be at Rapallo, "where the olives grow, and where you learn little, but earn it good." London, moreover, he believes, does not greatly trust him; yet why should London mistrust him, whose life has been one long constancy to his ideal? Anyway, whatever men are put in control, they must be men who will feed the theater with ideas—artists, if a public can be found to will to put artists in, for if the public mistrusts Mr. Craig, Craig, it appears, is inclined to craze; for he thinks it lamentable that, with so many empty theaters empty of sense, he meant the younger people still don't want the things they should want. But, for all that, given unity, he has high hopes.

One wonders to what extent, if any, Mr. Craig's ideal of a national theater will ever be realized. P. A.

politan theaters put together. The most interesting point about the Pavilion program, however, is that it consists of "Hamlet" played in Yiddish by a company of Hebrew actors and actresses. The Mile End Road figures in the work of many old-time dramatists; and Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and Beaumont and Fletcher all have frequent references to it. David Garrick made his first London appearance in a Whitechapel theater, and repeatedly played "Richard III" there.

### S. Hurok Takes Over Russian Opera Company

**N**EW YORK, Aug. 2—S. Hurok has taken over the management of the Russian Grand Opera Company, which was heard in New York last season after a five-year sojourn in the Orient and Far East, and will direct its destinies in the United States and abroad for the next few years. His plans include a thorough reorganization of the company in every department, so that the company may be prepared for a transcontinental tour beginning in October.

As a preliminary step he has engaged the services of Nina Gusova, a lyric soprano of Petrograd and Moscow; Zina Ivanova, a dramatic soprano; Maria Zeleniuk, a mezzo-soprano, recently arrived from Harbin, and Victor Vassilev, a conductor from the Mariinsky Theater in Petrograd.

The repertoire of the company, numbering 16 of the more important Russian operas, will be augmented by seven, none of which has yet been presented in this country. They are Moussorgsky's "Kouvenschina," Glinsk's "Russian and Ludmilla," one of the earliest works of a pioneer of the "nationalistic" school; Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sadko," excerpts of which are familiar to concertgoers and followers of the Russian Ballet; Rubenstein's "Nero," rarely produced even in its native land; Tchaikowsky's "Mazeppa," the popular overture of which is frequently met with on concert programs, and two works of composers comparatively unknown here—"Camora," a comic opera by Esposto, an Italian making his home in Moscow, and "A Night of Love," a burlesque-potpourri of a number of standard operas by the modern composer Valentimov. There will be new scenery, costumes and mechanical equipment.

half in "La Marseillaise." Everyone stood, headed by the King, in compliance to France. Then once more the British national anthem was played. The King and other members of the royal party withdrew. The concert was over. M. S.

**Concert in London  
Given to Aid Verdun**

**Band of the Garde Républicaine  
Plays in Royal Albert Hall**

London, July 7

**Special Correspondence**

A GREAT deal of good will, ceremony, and circumstance gathered round the concert in aid of Verdun, which the London ladies' committee of the British League of Help organized for July 2 at the Royal Albert Hall. By special permission of the French Government, the famous band of the Garde Républicaine came from France to play. Two days before the concert the announcement was made that their majesties, the King and Queen would personally attend it. On this news their loyal subjects prepared to flock in their thousands.

The band arrived at Victoria Station on Saturday evening (July 1), bringing with it a detachment of French cadets and the historic colors of the eighth regiment of infantry under the escort of a color party from that regiment (the only one to go through the whole of the Verdun operations). The guests were met by a distinguished company, a guard of honor from the Grenadier Guards and the full band of the Scots Guards, accompanied by pipers who lent pic-turesqueness to the scene.

Next day every door of the Albert Hall was thronged with people. The huge place was sold out. Many would-be listeners had to be turned away. Inside there was a brilliant scene. The band of the Garde Républicaine under their conductor chief, M. le Capitaine Guillaume Balay, M. V. O., looked very fine and formidable on the platform, and the promise of good tone and rhythmic discipline was amply fulfilled from the moment when the entry of the royal party was signaled by the playing of the British national anthem. With so much, or rather with so many people who were interesting to see, it is doubtful whether the audience listened very closely at the outset, though even in the first piece, that "Marche du Couronnement de la Muse du Peuple" by Charpentier, the excellent ensemble of the band was apparent. In the second piece, a lively Patrouille Militaire Anglaise by Balay, named "Cette Misérable Petite Armée," the audience distinctly missed a point. While looking at the King they never noticed that toward the end of the Patrouille the tune of "God Save the King" was introduced. However, as the general impression of the piece was pleasing, they clammed for an encore, and—seizing the ingenious compliment on a second hearing—they rose to their feet as one man. The other instrumental items of the program were Glazounoff's "Ouverture Solennelle" (arranged by Balay), two short pieces by Mozart, "L'Apprenti Sorcier" by Dukas, and the ballet from "Henry VIII" by Saint-Saëns. All these have merit as music, and were uncommonly well played, but they suffered from having been rescored for military band in the style conventional in military music, and became a little monotonous. (The program proved the need for composers to pay more attention to the possibilities inherent in military bands and to compose direct for them.)

To return from the general to the particular, however, it must be said that the wood-wind department of the band of the Garde Républicaine excels in sweetness, power, and unanimity—the French are famous for their wood-wind—and that in M. Ferney the band possesses an accomplished clarinetist.

M. Jean Vallier sang twice, very effectively. At the end of the concert, his great voice rang out through the held from him by all the other metro-

The Theater Guild of New York has arranged to bring to America in September Fyodor Kommissarzhevsky, the Russian director and producer, widely known for his productions in his own theater in Moscow. He will direct several of next season's performances at the Garrick, chief among them being "Peer Gynt," with Joseph Schildkraut in the title rôle; the Czech play "R. U. R." by Karl Capek, and Ernst Toller's "Maske Mensch."

Fyodor Kommissarzhevsky was the first to produce in Russia Molire's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" and Goethe's "Faust." His debut as director was made in the Petrograd theater of his sister, Anna Kommissarzhevsky, one of Russia's greatest actresses.

When she visited America he managed her tour, and came again for a short time in 1912. Then he became the director of the Theater Nezlobin in Moscow and later régisseur of the Moscow Imperial Theater. In 1914 he built his own theater in honor of his sister, and in conjunction with it conducted a school of the theater in which he trained his companies.

In addition to his practical work in the theater as actor, scenic designer, director, and producer, Mr. Kommissarzhevsky has written two books embodying his theory of acting, "Theatrical Preludes" and "The Art of the Actor and the Theory of Stanislavsky."

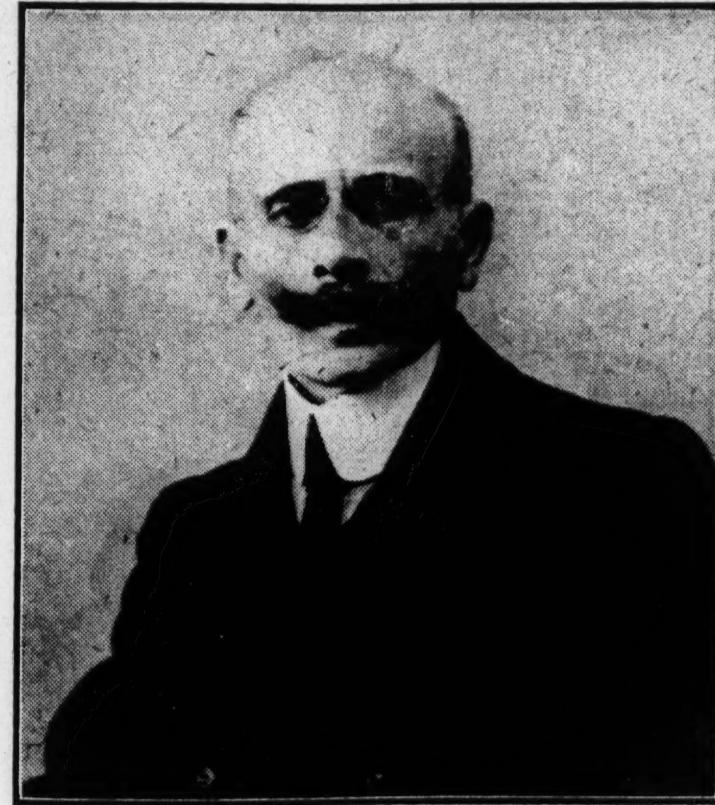
Some of the designs made for his own productions at the Kommissarzhevsky theater are now being shown at the International Exhibition of Scenic Art in London, settings for "Judas Iscariot," "As You Like It," "Henry IV," and "John Gabriel Borkman," being among them. The Theater Guild expects to keep Mr. Kommissarzhevsky busy directing next season, however, leaving settings as usual in the hands of Lee Simonson.

Summer recitals recently given in Chicago include an interesting program of music for two pianos, presented July 18, by Charles Collins and Moissaye Boguslawski in Ziegfeld Theater and a violin recital by Miss Ruth Jones, July 20. The literature of two-piano music occasionally offered to the public which takes its artistic pleasures in the concert halls by performers who—like Maier and Patterson—make such music their specialty. It is not, to be sure, a large literature, but much of it undoubtedly is interesting to the ear. Collins and Boguslawski began their concert with the D major sonata by Mozart, a graceful exemplar of the master's style. There was more novelty and less music in a set of variations by Christian Sinding, who did not have in them anything of great importance to say and whose production left one with admiration less for the piece than for the performance. The two pianists gave pleasure to their listeners by their playing of two elegant compositions by Louis Victor Saar and of the G major suite by Arensky. The last-named composition is not, to sure, much more than salon music for four hands instead of two, yet its tunes are prettily conceived and deftly executed.

Miss Jones, a pupil of Prof. Leopold Auer, disclosed more than ordinary talent in the interpretation of Lalou's "Symphonie Espagnole," Vitali's "Chaconne" and in some morsels of hyphenated classification originally composed for piano. The luscious tone which is so notable a feature of Auer's students was a salient characteristic of the playing of Miss Jones. Nor was she lacking in the technical surety which is essential to the most convincing performance of such music as that by Lalou. It would seem that so gifted an exponent of violin art will be heard from again, for there are not many violinists of her sex whose accomplishments are as striking as those of Miss Jones.

F. B.

The only London theater where Shakespeare can be seen just now is the Pavilion in the Mile End Road. This is not the most aristocratic of neighborhoods, being in fact Whitechapel. Still, it is all the more to the credit of its residents that they are prepared to give England's national dramatist a measure of support without



Arshag Fetvadjian

## Arshag Fetvadjian to Visit America

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, June 27—It is perhaps natural that one who lives the life of imagination, whether he be artist, novelist or actor, should look upon an American tour as the crowning episode of his career. Those who move in his native land, and at the same time established his claim to be considered an artist of great gifts.

But it is Fetvadjian's ambition to be considered first as a painter, not merely as a chronicler of Armenia's architectural beauties, and in his exhibits in America, as he doubtless will, it will be less to show the latter, excellent as they are, than his more general works. His appeal to America will be as a water-colorist, but it is to be hoped that some of his pencil drawings will also be shown for he has a power of hand and a gift for texture which is remarkable. His art is not such as will take America by storm but its quiet strength, its lyric quality, its appeal to the sympathies as well as to the eye will assure him of a warm welcome from all lovers of art. The discriminating will recognize in this clever artist from an almost unknown land, the exponent of its beauties and revealer of its spirit—a remarkable personality whose work strikes a unique note in artistic expression.

Already he has traveled thousands of miles. His home in Tiflis, with his library and collection of pictures, has lost at the hands of the Bolsheviks so he has come forth a wanderer in strange lands.

His life has been one of great and strenuous devotion to his art. Having studied in Rome he spent 20 years wandering through Armenia studying the crumbling monuments of its past and portraying with facile pencil its beautiful buildings and national types. He is a patriot of enthusiastic energy and his water colors of Armenia and its life are of the greatest interest. For they are the work of an artist of undoubted talent who has brought to his task an intense veracity in matters of detail, no less than a deep insight into, and appreciation of, its lasting charm.

It is probable that many of the fine old churches—fine even in their ruined state—are now no more. And it is a matter of uncommon good fortune that Mr. Fetvadjian was able to bring away with him many of his wonderfully faithful studies that were easily portable. With these he has made his artistic appeal to Europe, although much of his best work is in private hands and public galleries of Russia. He has exhibited his Armenian drawings at Vienna and Berlin, in Paris (at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 1920), and since in London.

He was gratified with the results of his Paris visit and even more pleased with his reception in London. His first exhibition, in the galleries of the Victoria and Albert Museum, undoubt-

## Books and Bookmen

**R**OSITA FORBES, who last year attracted attention in London and elsewhere as the explorer of Kufra, having penetrated into that region further than any other white woman ever had gone, remains a most interesting figure. This 1000 mile trip into the Lybian desert, from Zaker to Jarabub could have been accomplished only by a woman quite out of the ordinary.

Before she took this thrilling adventure, although her previous exploits had attracted little attention, she had traveled through most of Northern Africa as well as through many parts of the world. In Northern China she encountered some exciting experiences. These she recounts in her first book, "Unconquered Wanderings."

She also has published one novel, "The Jewel in the Lotus," (Cassell, London). It is the story of a woman who, like Rosita Forbes, is enamored of the desert sands, but is compelled by circumstances to spend much time surrounded by modern western civilization. She is at present engaged upon her second novel.

Few men crowd more work into each day than Gabriele D'Annunzio. He receives Bolsheviks, politicians, journalists, artists, legionaries in his wonderful villa at Gardone. He attends meetings, addresses large crowds, issues proclamations and follows closely not only Italian but international politics. And yet he finds time to devote several hours a day to writing new books. Indeed we are promised more than one new work shortly. He has written a notable preface entitled, "From Loye to Death" to his tragedy "Parisina," which was staged as a play instead of an opera for the first time, in March, 1922, at the Argentina Theater in Rome; and which, by the way, is the subject of a law suit for breach of copyright brought against the dramatic company which staged it, by the composer, Pietro Mascagni, who had written the music for the opera.

Another volume which will shortly be published is entitled "The Mutilated Victory" (from the disaster of Caporetto to the march from Ronchi) and will consist of a collection of the poet's speeches, articles and proclamations whilst he held the regency of Fliume. D'Annunzio is also writing "Concerning poetry," says Lord Riddell, "it must be confessed that most English people are not fond of verse. They regard the reading of it as waste of time in which respect they differ from the Scottish and the Welsh." But he includes his Anthology all the same, "containing the star turns." "The star turns" of English verse is a good phrase, even if it does smack somewhat of the music hall and detract from the dignity of that blue-covered tome, "The Oxford Book of Verse." Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, in charge of an all-poetical variety entertainment, becomes a more fascinating figure.

There are a host of "how-to's" in Lord Riddell's book, "Some Things That Matter," a collection of essays from "John O'London's Weekly," put out in the United States by Doran of New York. "How to Concentrate," "How to Observe," and "How to Read" are three of the chapter heads, and there are many others. The reading indicated seems to connote a legal turn of mind. The first chapter of Anson on "Contracts" and Pollock on "Torts," 63 pages of Best on "Evidence," Shakespeare and an anthology of English verse were advanced by the author to best form the character of a young man of 21!

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## The Voice Ideal Respected in School of the Theater

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

New York, July 15

**W**E HAVE heard and have often been told of the ideal in every branch to which we must all lift up our eyes. Sitting off-stage of the Threshold Playhouse, the little box office neatly compacted within the Lexington Opera House, the reporter for The Christian Science Monitor listened with alacrity to Clare Major dispense the voice ideal. Mrs. Major now directs the School of the Theater, on whose advisory board are Elsie Ferguson, Frank Craven, Ernest Truex, William Lyon Phelps, Brock Pemberton, and Stuart Walker.

"To those who have a voice ideal," said Mrs. Major, "the voice which does not come up to that ideal indeed rankles. Consequently, you can understand how irritated we of the theater have been, when we are constantly surrounded by voices that fall short of our ideal. George Arliss, Rachel Crothers, José Ruben, Kenneth Macgowan, Arthur Hopkins, and Robert Edmond Jones, the Board of Directors of the School of the Theater, banded together to stand porter at the threshold of the theater, admit no one upon its stage who comes to us to pass him through, unless his voice is at least pleasant. Miss Crothers said that it took longer for her to cast 'Nice People' than it did for her to write it, owing to the few people of the theater whom she could find with cultured voices.

"The way to start with the speaking voice to make it as perfect as it should be, is naturally with the child, and the most direct way to begin with the child, is to start with the teacher. Students training to be teachers in our public schools are compelled to study much that they do not use when they commence to teach, instead of each and every one of them being urged to train their voices in order that the children may look to them as examples of speech. My daughter has two voices—one for home, and one for school. In school the children are noisy and talk through their noses. Daughter has learned to acquire that way of speaking while in school, although I tell her to try to remember how she must speak at home.

"Environment changes voice, although it does not change diction. Take one girl from one surrounding, and place her in another, and so long as she is there, her voice will take on the color of her environment. I have heard that Mr. Arliss says what I do about the school and home voice from the opposite angle. It has been reported that he has said that if children were taught to speak correctly in school, and then went to a home where the example before them was the poorest, what they had learned in school would be of no avail.

"At any rate, if we cannot influence the voice of every child in the country, or of every school-teacher, or parent, we can go a great way to follow in influencing what voice shall or shall not be heard on the American stage. In the School of the Theater, we eliminate. He who is an obstruction to pure interpretation does not

walk beyond our threshold. The school year consists of nine months of consecutive work, divided into three terms of three months each. During the whole nine months, students work for not less than four hours daily on the following technical studies: Voice production and control; vocal interpretation; speech articulation; pronunciation and enunciation; dramatic interpretation; physical training; fencing; dancing; physical interpretation; stage deportment; decorative pantomime; characterization; life study; stage direction; make-up; sight reading and play analysis. Lectures are given each week on the history and tendencies of the theater.

During the student's first term, the plays in which he is cast are not publicly produced, but played, on our regular size stage, for the school only. During the second term, he enters the acting group of the theater, playing the small parts in public performances. At the beginning of the third term, he becomes a principal in the company, playing leading roles. For instance, those pupils who started work with us last November, are at present acting

## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Home-Made Batters, Doughs and Pastries

**T**HE four essentials in all batters, doughs, and pastries are flour, liquid, salt, and a leaven. These four must always be in definite proportions; but the non-essentials, such as sugar, shortening, spice, fruit, and flavoring, may vary according to individual taste. The proportions of the essential ingredients should be committed to memory and followed rather strictly. The liquid may be milk, water, beaten eggs, or a mixture of any two of them, or all three. For a thin batter have equal parts of flour and liquid, a cupful of flour to a cupful of liquid; for a thick batter twice as much flour as liquid; for a soft dough three times as much flour as liquid; for a stiff dough four times as much flour as liquid. For the proportions of the dry ingredients one cupful of flour calls for one-fourth of a tea-spoonful of salt, and one cupful of flour calls for two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. If you remember that one cupful of flour will make four ordinary-sized muffins, biscuits, gems, or pancakes, you will see that you can construct a recipe to serve as many or as few persons as you wish.

All flour mixtures are derived from either the thin batter, the thick batter, the soft dough, or the stiff dough. Have a test for the right consistency of the various mixtures, since different kinds of flour vary in strength or thickening qualities. A thin batter should be about the consistency of thick cream; it should pour sluggishly, but immediately find its level. A thick batter should also pour, but should require a full minute to settle, or find its level. A soft dough should be rather wet and sticky and should spread in the bowl or on the board. A stiff dough should be firm, keep its shape, and not stick to the fingers or the molding board.

## What to Make With a Thin Batter

Thin batter, with or without the addition of sugar, butter, eggs, or any of the non-essentials that should be used according to individual taste, can be made into pancakes, waffles, fritters, popovers, and puffs. Cold rice, left-over cereal, or mashed potato may be added to the pancake batter, and, when so added, makes tempting and wholesome breakfast surprises.

A French pancake is nothing but a common pancake, made very thin and glorified by being spread with jelly, rolled, and sprinkled with powdered sugar. It is then good enough for dessert. Waffles usually need the addition of egg, one egg being equal to a quarter of a cupful of liquid. Eggs and butter are complementary to one another in a batter, for the egg toughens and the butter softens; the egg makes the batter light, the butter makes it heavy. For this reason, whenever egg is used, unless the object is to toughen somewhat and lighten a good deal, butter must be added. The maximum of richness is gained by the use of equal parts of each, but in a pinch as little as one level tablespoonful of butter may be allowed to each egg.

Fritter batters call for only a mere trace of butter to give smoothness. An excess of butter will cause a fritter to fly to pieces if cooked in deep fat. For popovers and puffs no leaven is necessary, except air vigorously beaten in. Egg may be used to increase their tenacity. A hot popover with a hole punched through it as it comes from the oven, and with the hole filled with apple sauce, makes an appetizing sweet for luncheon. Chopped raisins or currants may be added to the popover batter for variety.

## With a Thick Batter

The thick batter is the muffin batter. It can also be used for fritters. Cooked cereal and cold mashed potatoes can be added to this batter for variety. Sugar added to the ordinary muffin batter, from half to two-thirds as much as you have used of flour, makes a plain cake, a cottage pudding, or a layer cake. Except in midwinter, when eggs are very high, you would, of course, use eggs in the last-named varieties. Chopped apples, peaches, figs, raisins, or fresh berries, stirred into a sweetened muffin batter, made as plain or as rich as you please and spiced with clove or nutmeg, if you like those flavors, make an excellent steamed pudding; or baked will give you an astonishing variety of quick cakes. To make bacon muffins, add some diced and fried bacon to the batter; also use the tried-out fat. Bacon griddle cakes are equally good. Nuts may be added and the mixture baked as a loaf. When you add berries to the batter, such as blackberries or blueberries, wash, dry, and flour them before adding them to the batter.

## With Soft Dough

The soft dough is the baking-powder biscuit dough, and scones, shortcakes, turnovers, dumplings, crullers, a plain crust for a meat pie or for a deep-dish fruit pie, can all be made from it, as can a score of other dishes that you can invent for yourself by adding spice, fruit, either fresh or dried, nuts, chocolate, or even chopped cold meat, or bacon.

Biscuit dough offers as many variations, if not more, than muffin batter. By increasing the amount of sugar and shortening, you will have a shortcake mixture. The dough is rendered more tender and crumbly when the fat is increased. The biscuit mixture may be formed into little balls and steamed for dumplings. You may roll the dough out quite thin and lightly and sprinkle the surface with grated cheese and paprika, making several folds in the dough to inclose the cheese. Sprinkle some over the top, cut in narrow strips, and bake. These cheese straws are nice to serve with salads. A mixture of sugar and cinnamon may be used in place of the cheese and the surface sprinkled with a mixture of chipped beef, raisins, currants, and citron. The whole should be rolled like a jelly roll. Cut in about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch slices and bake with the cut side down. Cinnamon sandwiches are delicious. Jelly or grated maple sugar is often used in the same way. Chopped nuts in biscuit dough are good. With the addition

of egg and the use of less liquid, you will have a still richer dough from which scones are made. These are usually cut in diamond shape and brushed with a sugar and egg mixture before baking. Cooky dough contains more eggs, sugar, and shortening and less milk and leavening.

The stiff dough is the bread dough, the pie crust dough, the hard cooky and the gingerbread dough. Sweet breads and rolls may be made from it. For these extra sugar and shortening are added to the straight dough, and in addition 1 or 2 well-beaten eggs and extra flour enough to make the dough suitable for kneading. Do not add any more flour than is absolutely necessary, or the dough will be compact and the finished product will not be light and tender. The sweetened dough will rise slowly, but not until it has doubled its bulk should it be shaped into rolls, braids, or other forms.

## Cinnamon Fruit Buns

Cinnamon fruit buns are made by rolling the dough, when it is light, into a sheet about half an inch thick, brushing over with butter, and sprinkling with brown sugar, cinnamon, and currants, then rolling it up like a jelly roll and cutting it in slices about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. Place the slices upright in a greased pan and, when light, bake as usual. For a raisin bread add to the dough used for sweet rolls  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of raisins.

To make apple kuchen, bake the sweet dough in a sheet with the following mixture on top: Three tablespoonsfuls of sugar, 1 tablespoonsful of cinnamon, 2 tablespoonsfuls of melted butter, and 4 sliced apples. Press the slices of apple into the dough with the sharp edge downward. If you want the best results from any of the mixtures above described, remember that, since egg is thickening and leavening as well as wetting, you can reduce the amount of flour to the extent of 2 tablespoonsfuls, and of baking powder to the extent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonsful for each egg that you use. A trace of sugar, say about 1 teaspoonsful to 1 cupful of flour, will give to plain flour mixtures a certain softness of flavor that many persons like.

**M**aple Tapioca Cream: Place in a double-boiler a pint of rich milk, add a pinch of salt and about  $\frac{1}{4}$  cupful of maple sugar, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of the syrup. Stir in 2 tablespoonsfuls of instant tapioca. When this is cooked until transparent, stir in the beaten yolks of 2 eggs. Flavor with a little vanilla, about a teaspoonful. Remove from the fire, and stir in the stiffly whipped egg whites. Pour in mold and chill. Turn out and garnish with currant or cherry jelly, or strawberry preserves. This is delicious served with whipped or plain cream.



Some Exquisite Roses, an Arch of Asparagus Fern, and a Couple of Cottonwool Birds

## A Costume of Silk and Fur

**L**ONDON, England—BISCUIT colored jersey silk and fur compose the costume illustrated below. This combination for summer wear may seem a little incongruous, and to give a cool effect the material must be so thin as to appear almost transparent, the fur being very light in color, to match the silk. The weight of the fur makes the silk coat hang close to the figure, giving a neat look, without being in any way tight. A further charm of this costume is the pretty tones of

light and shade which the combination of fur and silk express. One has already become accustomed this season to the use of materials generally associated with winter. Deep red and purple velvet hats no longer strike one as looking odd, when worn at mid-summer. The use of these rich materials is almost inevitable, when depth and beauty of color play such a large part in the fashions of the moment. No lighter fabric can give quite the same effect. The waistcoat blouse, worn with

the costume illustrated, is in the self-color crêpe nînon with "points de croix" embroidery in jade green, and the hat is of nigger straw, trimmed with quill feathers in bright, variegated colors. The straw, being rather rough-looking, makes a pleasant variety to the many types of crinoline, and is known to the French as an "English style."

It is many years since details of dress have received as much attention as at present. One has, indeed, become accustomed to the fashion of wearing shoes that match the gown. The latest innovation is that gloves should do the same, and the notion that these should be embroidered in silk of harmonious coloring takes one back to an early fashion.



A Costume in Biscuit Colored Jersey Silk and Pale Fur

**P**ASTEL DA MANGO or Mango Pie: Select some rather sour mangos; remove their skins and cut from the seed into thick slices. Put them into a white-lined saucépan (never use tin or iron) and add a very little water at first, to draw out their juice and to keep them from sticking to the pot while they boil about 10 minutes. Then add a cupful of sugar to every 4 mangos. Let them stew for another 10 minutes or until the fruit is soft, but not much broken-up. If the juice extracted after the addition of the sugar seems more than is best for the pie, draw off part of it. (This juice, served very cold, makes a novel and refreshing drink).

Prepare flaky pastry and put filling and crusts together, as for any American pie. Bake in a hot oven until nicely browned.

This pie may be made also with only an under crust and over the top a thick meringue of the whites of two eggs, browned in the oven during the final five minutes of baking. Lemon juice may be added to this meringue or to the mango filling.

**Chestnut Pudding With Sauce**:—Sift 2 cupfuls of flour, one-fourth teaspoonsful of salt, and two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder. Add one cupful of mandiocha flour, or, if this is not available, corn meal or graham flour. Make a hole in the mixture and put in two well-beaten eggs, one-half cupful of brown sugar, one-half cupful of molasses, 1 cupful of sweet milk and mix them well together. Add some bits of crystallized orange peel or citron, or both, with 1 cup of seeded raisins and 2 cupfuls of blanched chestnuts. (To blanch them, remove the shell without breaking the kernels. Pour boiling water over the kernels to loosen the brown inner skins, and remove as from almonds). Lastly, stir in a large tablespoonsful of melted butter and mix thoroughly. Put into a buttered mold with a tight lid and steam in a covered kettle of boiling water for two hours or longer.

If necessary, the fruit may be all omitted and the chestnuts used alone.

They make a rich, delicious pudding. Serve either hot or cold, with any sort of a boiled and flavored sauce. Adding the Tassel

**J**UST at a time when one felt secure in saying that the fashion for beaded bags had collapsed, and the imported bags with metal tops were being offered on bargain counters for \$1.98 or thereabouts, there began to appear on fashionable shopping streets a new type of beaded bag.

These bags are made of iridescent beads, navy blue with a sheen of iridescent colors being a favorite. Of solid colors, showing no ornamental roses or peacocks as do the imported bags, the new bags either match the costume or bring the ever needed spot of color. Merchants are as puzzled as the public that a lately disappearing fashion should be so suddenly revived. These new bags are not yet for sale in finished form, but the materials are offered, together with directions for making.

## Directions for Making

Three spools of silk, called purse twist, and 20 bunches of beads make a bag. Another style of bag, that is covered with loops of beads, requires 25 bunches of beads. The silk is sold at \$1 a spool, and the beads sell for 10 cents a bunch.

To make the bag, the beads are divided into three equal lots, and each lot is strung on a spool of the silk.

Then, using the ordinary single crochet stitch, and allowing one bead for each stitch, a circle is crocheted five inches across, for the bottom of the bag. To do this, make a chain of five chain stitches, without the beads, and then begin the single crochet stitch, arranging each bead on the front half of the stitch, and picking up the back half of the stitch on the next round. This makes a solid circle of beads.

When the five-inch circle has been completed, do not enlarge any more, but work round and round until the sides of the bag are about five inches high. Then, on the inside of the bag, make loops of chain-stitch about an inch apart, through which a piece of elastic can be threaded. This is done by making a chain of 10 or 12 stitches and fastening it to the single crochet stitch from which it started. This will not in any way affect the appearance of the outside of the bag.

Add about an inch more to the sides of the bag, and finish with a row of bead loops about an inch long. These are made by pushing the beads close together on two inches of the silk thread, and catching them fast with a single crochet stitch.

The loop to go over the arm is a crocheted strip an inch wide, covered with beads, and fastened to each side of the bag. The rubber passing through the loops on the inside should be three inches long. This gives a gathered appearance at the top of the bag, and prevents articles from falling out.

The bottom of the bag may be trimmed with a tassel made of strands of beads, or a wooden ball may be

## Crocheted Bead Bags

covered by crocheting over it, one bead to every stitch as in the bag.

Other bags are finished with a silk cord as a draw string. If this is the finish decided upon, a band made of the triple crochet stitch should be put in an inch from the top, using the silk without the beads.

These iridescent beads may be purchased in any color. Bags for evening wear, made of crystal beads, are effective. A rose-colored one was seen recently, worn with a white costume and a rose-colored feather fan. Jade green is also popular for evening wear.

Another bag was made of navy blue and cut steel beads, the two colors forming checks almost an inch square.

The five-inch circle which forms the bottom, and the loop over the arm were of the blue beads, and the ball which finished the bottom was of the cut steel beads. This bag was made by using two strands of silk, blue and gray, each threaded with matching beads. Six blue beads were put in place, and then the blue ball was dropped into the bag, and six steel ones were crocheted on, and the gray ball put out of the way in the center of the bag. When the check grew perfectly square, a blue check was begun on top of the gray one. The bags, made entirely of one color of beads, are, however, those seen most frequently, being much less trouble to make.

A shopkeeper ventured the opinion that these bags are more popular than the machine-made ones with metal tops; they are stronger, and will wear better, because of the crocheted foundation and the fact that this purse twist was made for this purpose, and is, consequently, able to resist any reasonable strain.

## Cleanliness and Comfort

**M**attress Protectors will keep your mattresses clean and perfectly sanitary under all conditions. Mattress Protectors are light weight, cover the mattress like a blanket, easily washable, good for new. Once used we are sure no housekeeper would be without them. Not a luxury, but a necessity. They have helped millions of families to families who know. Sold by first class department stores.

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5  
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## THE LILY GASTOSTER

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10c west of the Rockies.

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WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Monitor.

## Some Novel Ways of Arranging Flowers

**A**T THE entrance to the glass and china department of one of the biggest shops in London stands an exquisitely arranged bowl of flowers, and five out of six of those who pass through the department pause to look at it. There is also a large display of beautiful bowls in pottery of many colors and in some wonderful American glass, and here and there a bowl has flowers in it, the novel way in which they are arranged being the idea of the art director of the department, an idea of which it will no doubt interest our readers to hear.

The writer was told the story of how the art decorator first thought out his original methods. At one time it was usual to have the flowers standing erect in the center of the floating bowl, supported by little glass holders; and one day he said: "I don't like them all in the middle like that; I want to get them coming over the water from the edge."

How to achieve this result was the difficulty, but this has been done by using modeling clay, each flower being fixed at the edge of the bowl with clay, so that the stalk projects an inch or so down into the water.

## Birds and Dragon Flies Included

Here are a few of the lovely schemes which presented themselves, the beauty of which was greatly enhanced by the introduction of diminutive birds made out of cotton wool by a woman artist, and of realistic dragon flies. Well-known species, such as butterflies, dragon flies, and others, are taken as models for the birds.

The top of a pale lemon-colored bowl floated a mass of delicate pink roses, while on each side was poised a red rose by means of the clay and over all was a delicate arch of asparagus fern. Balanced above the floating roses were a couple of dragon flies, invisibly fastened to twigs by means of pins. Quite different was the effect of a turquoise-blue American glass bowl, with blue cornflowers resting on the surface of the water and grass-like barley bending over from the edge. A bowl of greenish-blue Upchurch pottery was edged alternately with purple and rose-colored sweet peas, and a spray of gypsophila at either end gave the desired lightness and height.

The art director is a great garden lover, and as he is the possessor of an old-world garden, the flowers used are often rather unusual ones. For instance, a single foxglove at one side of a bowl of yellow iridescent Doulton pottery looked charming, some wee birds being perched on the edge of the bowl opposite the flower. To the formation of another scheme went three exquisite roses, an arch of asparagus fern, and a couple of king-

fishers. Earlier in the year slender twigs of budding hawthorn were used, which were sometimes carried right across the bowl to form an arch with a couple of tiny whitethroats, blue tits or bullfinches seated on the top.

## A Few Blossoms Suffice

One great advantage of this way of arranging flowers is that it needs only a few blossoms to get a beautiful effect; for example, a couple of red roses poised at the edge of a small orange-vermillion pottery basin-bowl and leaning over as though looking at themselves in the water, were lovely. An important point to note is that the flowers should always be attached to the edge of the bowl with the clay, before the water is put in; otherwise, the clay will not adhere. Also when the blossoms are fixed all around the edge of the bowl, they should come at varying heights or they are apt to have a stiff appearance.

The stands on which the bowls are placed are also unusual. They are made of mahogany stained black, and are, unlike those of Oriental manufacture, very light in design, with five slender legs, and are often several inches in height.

It seems a pity that this display of flowers arranging is not more general, for it is much appreciated by the public. One lady who lives at a little distance from London comes in twice a week to see the bowls in this particular department, then goes home and copies one of them for her own table.

## A Windbreak of Stone



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRICE TREND  
OF STOCKS IS  
AGAIN UNEVENRails Still Conspicuous in the  
Trading—Some New High  
Records

Opening prices on the New York Stock Exchange today tended upward. Standard rails again led the list, gains having been recorded by Union Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago & Northwestern, Baltimore & Ohio and Great Northern preferred.

Conspicuous strength was shown by Julius Kayser Company, F. W. Woolworth Company, and Western Union, all of which advanced to new high for the year on gains of 1% to 1½ points. Mexican Petroleum was again in good demand, rising 1½ points. Republic Steel declined ¾ of a point.

## Foreign Oils Active

Investment buying of high-grade industrials and a few selected specialties was noted during the morning session. Foreign oils furnished the only real activity, Mexican Petroleum extending its gains to 3 points and the two Pan-American issues, General Asphalt and Mexican Seaboard, moving up to 1½ points. Woolworth extended its early gain, and there was a good demand for Adams and Wells Fargo Express shares, which were up 1 to 2 points. Other strong spots were Federal Mining and Smelting common and preferred, up 2½ and 2%, the latter at a new high; American Car & Foundry, up 3; and American Ice preferred, 1¾. Norfolk & Western, which recently registered a new high, dropped one point on profit-taking.

Republic Motors was down 2% to a new low. International Mercantile Marine preferred, Gray & Davis and Chicago & Eastern Illinois were reactionary.

Call money opened at 4 per cent.

## Stocks React Sharply

The dullness of the market was relieved when professional operators made a sudden onslaught on prices. Weakness in such favorites as Studebaker and Chandler Motors, Crucible Steel, and Baldwin Locomotive, caused profit taking in other stocks which had shown recent marked strength. Chemicals, Domestic Oils, Food, International Paper, American Can, and Consolidated Gas were supplied freely. Marine preferred lost 2%. Crucible Steel 2 points, and a considerable number of other issues 1 to 1½.

A strong tone was shown in the early trading in the bond market today.

French Government and municipal bonds, which slumped yesterday in response to unfavorable international developments, and a further collapse in German exchange, were up approximately 1 a point each.

Rails featured the domestic issues, Great Northern 7s, New York, Ontario & Western 4s, Atlantic Coast Line first 4s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, and Northern Pacific 4s and 6s being in good demand and showing decided strength.

Czechoslovakian and Prague issues, with Copenhagen 5s, were again reactionary. Norfolk & Western convertible 6s fell back 1½ points in sympathy with a slump in that road's stock. Liberty prices held firm.

The market closed with a generally strong tone, particular strength being manifested in the oil stocks.

HOGS SCARCE IN  
LIVESTOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Good light, and light butchers' hogs were scarce today opening strong to higher, with \$10.80 paid. Little was done early in heavyweights. Receipts of hogs for the day were 21,000, with 9,818 left over.

Yesterday's average was \$9.10, compared with \$9.35 a week ago. Arrivals: Cattle 10,000, sheep 12,000.

UNITED STATES'  
PUBLIC DEBT CUT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A reduction of \$6,000,000 in the public debt during July was announced today by the Treasury.

On July 31 the gross public debt stood at \$22,957,373,891 as compared with \$22,963,381,708 on June 30 and with \$23,771,237,008 on July 31, a year ago.

## Commodity Prices

NEW YORK (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Aug. 3	July 3 Aug. 2	1922
Wheat, No. 1 spring	\$1.53	\$1.61	\$1.50
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.24	1.33	1.24
Oats, No. 2 white	.46	.47	.53
Flour, Minn. pat.	7.60	7.75	10.00
Lard, prime	12.30	12.30	12.95
Pork mess	.28.00	.29.00	24.50
Beef, fatback	14.00	15.50	15.50
Sugar, gran.	6.90	6.20	5.50
Iron, No. 2 Ph.	28.27	27.00	21.35
Silver	.59%	.71%	.54%
Lead	.55	.55	.40
Tin	.32.25	.31.00	.26.00
Copper	13.87	13.75	11.88
Rubber, raw sm. shts.	14.1%	15.1%	14
Cotton, Mid. Uplands	22.05	23.75	13.15
Steel billets, Pitts.	.35.00	.36.00	.31.00
Print cloths	.66%	.64%	.04%
Zinc	6.65	5.70	.65

## LOCOMOTIVE CONDITIONS

On July 1, of 64,441 locomotives on line in all districts throughout the country, 50,000 or about 77 per cent—were in good order and serviceable, according to the American Railway Association, while another 6,330 were serviceable, but stored in reserve. Of the 11,000 units for service 11,210 or about 17.6 per cent—were in need of repairs requiring more than 24 hours' work, and 3,094 or 4.8 per cent—needed less than 24 hours work.

## SITUATION IN THE MARK

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Although the dollar jumped today from 715 to 850 marks because of the new Poincaré note, only 500,000 francs were serviceable, but stored in reserve. One unit unfit for service 11,210 or about 17.6 per cent—were in need of repairs requiring more than 24 hours' work, and 3,094 or 4.8 per cent—needed less than 24 hours work.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

## Closing Prices

Last Aug. 3 Aug. 2

Open High Low Last

Nat En & St. 354 354 354 354

N M Ry Mex 2 pt. 504 504 504 504

Nevada-Cons. 1014 17 1014 17

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## NEW HIGH LEVELS RECORDED ALMOST DAILY IN STOCKS

Despite Strikes and Reactions  
1922 Witnessing Record Quo-  
tations in Various Issues

Although periods of indecision in the stock market have been frequent recently, hardly a day goes by but that some stock moves up to new high prices for 1922 notwithstanding strikes. More than a dozen issues have established new 1922 records this week.

The advance in the railroad shares has been conspicuous. Several of the industrials, particularly Western Union, Corn Products, International Paper, and Crucible Steel have also been prominent in the advance, at least two of these reaching new high prices in history.

The following table presents those stocks that have recently made new highs for this year, together with the advance from 1922 lows.

	Recent 1922	High Low Adv.
Allied Chemical	74.7%	55.5% 18%
American Can	61.4%	32.4% 28%
American Locomotive	10.1%	10.1% 1.9%
Baltimore & Ohio	58.5%	33.1% 23%
Chesapeake & Ohio	73.4%	54.1% 19%
St. Paul pfd	48.4%	29.1% 19%
Consolidated Gas	125.5%	85.4% 40%
Corn Products	*109.9%	91.4% 18%
Crucible	94.2%	52.2% 41%
International Paper	55.6%	43.1% 12%
New York Central	11.1%	9.6% 2.2%
Norfolk & Western	118.2%	96.1% 22%
Pennsylvania	47.6%	33.4% 14%
South Railr	26.1%	17.4% 8%
Western Union	*107.8%	89 18%

\*Highest prices in history.

## SOME SIDELIGHTS ON TELEPHONE DIRECTORY TASK

Some conception of the magnitude of the work involved in compiling and printing the telephone directories of the Bell system is obtained when it is known that there are approximately 2500 different directories published on an average of two annually, and this necessitates the printing of about 17,716,800 copies. The paper used, including the cover stock weighs approximately 41,725,000 pounds, and represents an annual sale of \$1,822,575.

To haul this paper from the mills to the print shops requires approximately 834 freight cars of 50,000 pounds capacity. This would make 14 solid train loads of 60 cars each. To deliver the directories after they have been printed would require nearly 4200 five-ton truck loads and several thousand men to deliver the books from the trucks to the subscribers.

There are approximately 26,053,700 lines of subscribers' listings and advertising to be cared for during a period of one year. If it were possible to make up one four-column book, this book would contain 53,390 pages, 9 x 11 inches and the book would be 72 inches thick. If this book were divided into volumes the size of the New York directory with 1484 pages, there would be 36 volumes.

The direct expense to all the Bell companies in connection with these directories is \$8,134,750, but they have a credit in the form of advertising which reduces the net cost to \$3,162,859.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL  
June: 1922 1921

Gross revenue.....\$13,513,554 \$13,353,000

Net after taxes.....1,539,132 1,151,800

Oper income.....1,215,104 507,090

Six months:

Gross revenue.....\$71,156,775 \$67,769,579

Net after taxes.....3,819,677 \*907,873

Oper income.....1,617,154 \*2,815,723

\*Deficit

Current quotations follow:

	Central Bank Rates		
The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:	P.C.	P.C.	
Boston	4	Bengal	5
New York	4	Berlin	6
Philadelphia	4%	Bombay	5
Cleveland	4%	Brussels	4%
Atlanta	4%	Copenhagen	5%
Chicago	4%	Madrid	5%
St. Louis	4%	Paris	5
Kansas City	5	London	5
Minneapolis	5	Rome	5
Dallas	4%	Stockholm	4%
San Francisco	4	Switzerland	3%
Amsterdam	4		

	Clearing House Figures	
Boston	New York	
Exchanges	\$85,000,000	\$780,000,000
Year ago today	42,728,047	20
Balances	84,400,000	21
Year ago today	11,798,248	20
F. R. bank credit	17,353,831	66,900,000

\*Loss.

## CHICAGO BOARD

	Acceptance Market	
Spot, Boston delivery.		
Prime Eligible Banks—		
60-90 days	34 2/3%	
90-120 days	34 2/3%	
Under 30 days	34 2/3%	
Less Known Banks—		
60-90 days	34 2/3%	
90-120 days	34 2/3%	
Under 30 days	34 2/3%	
Eldest Private Banks—		
60-90 days	34 2/3%	
90-120 days	34 2/3%	
Under 30 days	34 2/3%	

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

## READING TRANSIT & LIGHT

	Last	
Sterling—	Current	previous
London	4.45%	4.44%
Cables	4.45%	4.44%
France	8.20	8.14
Guilder	88.54	88.57
Marks	13.14	12.14
Lira	4.60	4.850
Swiss francs	8.99	19.00
Pesetas	15.48	15.49
Belgian francs	7.70	7.150
Krona (Austria) 000018	.00025	.0026
Sweden	26.40	26.40
Denmark	21.47	21.45
Norway	17.04	17.05
Greece	2.96	3.23
Argentina	1.2140	1.2140
Russia	.0350	.0350
Poland	.013780	.018260
Hungary	.0425	.05
Turkey	.6500	.6500
Shanghai	.7750	.7750
Hong Kong	.88	.88
Bombay	.29.00	.29.00
Yokohama	.47.8750	.47.8750
Brazil	13.71	13.70
Peru	13.71	13.70
Chile	13.75	13.70
Calcutta	.29.07	.29.12

## PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

READING TRANSIT & LIGHT

	Last	
Oper revenue	\$239,658	\$249,005
Oper expenses	205,662	226,374
Oper income	34,935	22,631
Twelve months:		
Oper revenue	2,085,809	2,085,962
Oper expenses	2,561,075	2,768,000
Oper income	389,727	244,444
Total income	410,616	258,013
Deductions	86,528	99,076
Net income	324,087	163,927

BINGHAMTON LIGHT, HEAT & POWER

	Last	
June:	1922	1921
Oper revenue	\$89,414	\$86,155
Oper expenses	63,513	44,693
Oper income	21,445	22,969
Twelve months:		
Oper revenue	\$89,521	\$86,115
Oper expenses	745,121	625,557
Oper income	23,400	23,444
Total income	242,356	229,301
Deductions	123,318	125,488
Net income	119,038	113,818

VERMONT HYDRO-ELECTRIC

	Last	
June:	1922	1921
Oper revenue	\$89,715	\$86,185
Oper expenses	123,987	23,400
Oper income	15,727	12,745
Twelve months:		
Oper revenue	\$527,149	\$550,280
Oper expenses	364,323	359,056
Oper income	135,167	118,188
Total income	163,504	207,542
Deductions	123,181	113,818
Net income	28,337	59,353

SPOT PIG IRON HIGHER

	Last	



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# COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## MISS BANCROFT REACHES FINAL

Defeats Miss Helen Wills in Women's Singles of Seabright Club Tournament

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 3—Miss L. H. Bancroft of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, today defeated Miss Helen Wills, California champion, 6-3, 6-3, and won her way into the final round of the women's singles of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club. Miss Bancroft will now meet the winner of the Mrs. F. I. Mallory-Mrs. T. C. Bundy match, which will be played this afternoon, for the Seabright Bowl.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York and Miss Phyllis Walsh of Overbrook, Pa., defeated Miss Edith Handy and Miss Florence Ballin, of New York and advanced to the semi-final round in the women's doubles 6-3, 6-3.

Americans, at tennis, have again shown supremacy. In the court struggles for the Seabright Singles Bowl, American players have already eliminated one of the greatest fields of stars from other shores that ever came to America. G. L. Patterson, J. O. Anderson, and R. C. Wertheim of Australia; A. H. Hobert, Henri Cochet and Jean Borotra of France, and Zenzo Shimizu and Seichiro Kashio of Japan, have all been eliminated before the semi-finals.

F. T. Hunter of New York, former Cornell varsity star and for some years one of the leading American tennis figures, is playing at the top of his form this year. In a stirring flash of it yesterday he drove to a comparatively easy victory over the veteran from Australia, Patterson, winner of the recent "world championship" tournament at Wimbledon, Eng., and won in straight sets, 6-2, 6-3.

Patterson's able teammate, Anderson, was hardly a match for W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, United States champion in 1915 and 1919. Johnston, with an assortment of finishing drives, went to victory in the first set, 6-2, but due to his netting of hard drives in the second set, Anderson took the games to five-all. There Johnston steadied and won.

Today Johnston meets R. G. Kinsey in the upper half of the semi-final and Williams faces Hunter. The summary:

**MEN'S SINGLES**—Fourth Round. F. T. Hunter, New York, defeated G. L. Patterson, Australia, 6-3, 6-2.

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated J. O. Anderson, Australia, 6-2, 6-6.

R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated L. B. Rice, Boston, 6-0, 6-2.

R. N. Williams, 2d, Boston, defeated R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, 6-3, 6-4.

**MEN'S DOUBLES**—First Round. Paul Matthes and Karl Behr, New York, defeated J. Blank and partner, New York, by default.

F. T. Hunter, New York, and L. B. Rice, Boston, defeated P. F. Near and J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford Jr. University, by default.

G. L. Patterson and R. C. Wertheim, Australia, defeated E. P. Larned and F. C. Inniss, New York, 6-2.

R. G. and H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated G. M. Bodman and S. A. Young, New York, by default.

H. G. M. Kelleher and Leonard Beckman, New York, defeated H. C. Johnson and George Fisher, Boston, 7-5, 6-4.

**Second Round**

Dean Matthey and Karl Behr defeated F. T. Hunter and L. B. Rice, Boston, by default.

A. H. Hobert, France, and Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated J. F. Whipple and H. I. Foster, New York, 6-3, 6-3.

J. O. Anderson, Australia, and W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated W. A. Larned, New York, and W. E. Davis, San Francisco, 6-1, 6-2.

Mal. A. Y. Yencken, British Embassy, and C. A. Major, New York, defeated G. L. Patterson and R. C. Wertheim, Australia, 7-5, 6-2.

R. G. and H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated H. G. M. Kelleher and Leonard Beckman, New York, 6-1, 6-3.

Zenzo Shimizu and S. Kashio, Japan, defeated Henri Cochet and Jean Borotra, France, 6-0, 6-3, 6-2.

**Third Round**

R. N. Williams, 2d, Boston, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated A. H. Hobert, France, and Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-4.

J. O. Anderson, Australia, and W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, and Samuel Hardy, New York, 6-0, 6-2.

**WOMEN'S SINGLES**—Third Round. Miss Helen Wills, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. J. B. Jessup, 4-6, 7-5.

**WOMEN'S DOUBLES**—First Round. Miss Florence Ballin and Miss Edith Handy, New York, defeated Miss Helen Hooker and Miss K. L. Gardner, New York, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

**Second Round**

Miss L. H. Bancroft, Boston, and Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Miss Ceres Baker, Orange, N. J., and Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Baltimore, and Miss Helen Wills, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, Philadelphia, and Mrs. J. S. Taylor, New York, 6-2, 6-0.

**WOMEN'S SINGLES**—Semi-Final Round. Miss L. H. Bancroft, Boston, defeated Miss Helen Wills, San Francisco, 6-3, 6-3.

**British Golfers Sail for Team Play in U.S.**

By The Associated Press  
London, Aug. 2

THE golf team which will represent Great Britain in the amateur international matches in the United States left today for America. The team is composed of C. C. Aymer, Ransagh; John Caven, Cochrane Castle; Robert Harris, Royal and Ancient; C. V. L. Hooper, Burnham; Willis Mackenzie, Morton Hall; W. B. Torrence, Edinburgh; Roger Wethered and C. J. H. Tolley, Royal and Ancient.

A member of the Royal and Ancient championship committee stated that the team is going to America for the sole purpose of playing in the international matches and not with the intention of competing for the American amateur championship. After the international matches, however, they will be at liberty to do as they please as to competing in championship tournaments.

British Golfers Sail for Team Play in U.S.  
London, Aug. 2 (By The Associated Press)—The Harvard and Yale tennis players won seven matches out of eight from the London and County Lawn Tennis Club at Hendon today. Owing to the fact that A. W. Jones and W. W. Ingram Jr. are sailing on the Mauritania on Aug 5 to compete in the U. S. junior championships, there were but four American players in each set.

The four singles matches were won by Morris Duane, G. M. Wheeler, K. S. Pfaffman and L. E. Williams. There were four doubles matches, two of which were won by Pfaffman and Wheeler. Duane and Williams won one doubles match, but lost to W. Burr and H. S. Owen, who won 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

## JUNIOR EVENTS OPEN REGATTA

### Record Field in Quest of United States Amateur Rowing Titles

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3—More than 100 crews and a number of individual oarsmen were entered in the golden jubilee regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen opening today on the Schuylkill River. In all, the executive committee of the association accepted 122 entries, the greatest number in the history of American rowing.

Junior events comprised the first day's program, 32 boats, manned by athletes who have never finished first in a race being scheduled to start in the six events. The two single races, for gigs and shells, attracted the largest fields, the gigs having nine entries and the latter 13, necessitating the rowing of two heats in each.

A majority of the junior crews were from Philadelphia, although there were representatives from St. Louis, New York, New Orleans and Pittsburgh in most of the races. In addition to the singles, the program included doubles, four-oared gigs, quads and eights.

Winners of today's races, all of which will be rowed over a mile and a quarter straightaway course, will qualify for the intermediate events tomorrow.

The Schuylkill River was alive yesterday with oarsmen taking their final workouts. Two Canadians, H. A. Beluya, St. John, N. S., and John Durnan, Toronto, who will compete in the single sculling championships, rowed over the course today and said they were in good condition.

W. M. Hoover, of Duluth, world's sculling champion and also holder of the national singles title, announced yesterday that he would not race in the senior singles on Saturday. He stated, however, that he might enter the quarter-mile dash and give an exhibition. He said he was not in shape to race.

### ANNOUNCEMENT OUT FOR TENNIS DOUBLES

Announcement of the national doubles championship has been issued by the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston where that tournament will begin Aug. 21. This will bring together the teams that have won the 12 sectional doubles championships of the United States and in addition, the tournament will be open to teams that have been ranked or whose records in competition this year warrant acceptance of their entries by the committee in charge. This includes D. F. Davis, chairman, Edwin Sheafe, president of the Longwood Cricket Club, and G. W. Wightman. Mr. Sheafe will be the referee.

Entries will close on Aug. 17 for all events except mixed doubles, and must be sent to P. D. Williams, United States Lawn Tennis Association, 20 Broad Street, New York City or Richard Bishop, Box 2337, Boston, Mass.

In addition to the men's doubles championship, the mixed doubles event will be played the same week, as well as the veterans doubles tournament. The father and son championship and the junior and boys' national championships also will take place at Longwood in connection with the doubles tournament. The junior and boys' events are open to winners of tennis center or interscholastic championships. These will begin on Monday at the club's old grounds in Boston and will continue there up to the semi-finals and finals, which will be held on the new courts at Chestnut Hill.

### JUDGE LANDIS RULES REGARDING KLEPPER

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 3—Pacific Coast League clubs are not barred from dealing with the Portland club, even though W. H. Klepper remains president of the club, if he confines his activities to strictly corporate business affairs, it was decided by Commissioner K. M. Landis in response to an inquiry from W. H. McCarthy, president of the league. The league directors were in a deadlock as to whether they should force Klepper, whom Landis disqualified from participation in organized baseball for three years, to resign.

The commissioner's reply removes the differences which divided the league, four clubs on each side.

"May 24th decision," said the commissioner, "dealt with baseball matters as distinguished from purely internal corporate administrative affairs. It prohibits all players, officials, agents and employees of all leagues and clubs from recognizing Klepper in dealing with him in respect to such baseball matters, and in this respect it applies to officials, agents and employees of Portland and to the players of the Portland team. Therefore, the Pacific Coast League is not required to cease relations with Portland if Klepper's activities as president are limited purely to internal corporate administrative affairs."

Miss L. H. Bancroft, Boston, and Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Miss Ceres Baker, Orange, N. J., and Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Baltimore, and Miss Helen Wills, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, Philadelphia, and Mrs. J. S. Taylor, New York, 6-2, 6-0.

**WOMEN'S SINGLES**—Semi-Final Round. Miss L. H. Bancroft, Boston, defeated Miss Helen Wills, San Francisco, 6-3, 6-3.

**ANOTHER WIN FOR U. S. COLLEGE NETMEN**

LONDON, Aug. 2 (By The Associated Press)—The Harvard and Yale tennis players won seven matches out of eight from the London and County Lawn Tennis Club at Hendon today. Owing to the fact that A. W. Jones and W. W. Ingram Jr. are sailing on the Mauritania on Aug 5 to compete in the U. S. junior championships, there were but four American players in each set.

The four singles matches were won by Morris Duane, G. M. Wheeler, K. S. Pfaffman and L. E. Williams. There were four doubles matches, two of which were won by Pfaffman and Wheeler. Duane and Williams won one doubles match, but lost to W. Burr and H. S. Owen, who won 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

**CHICAGO ON LOSING END**

CHICAGO, Aug. 2—Walter Johnson held the White Sox to four hits today and Washington took the first game of the series, 4 to 1. Levert displayed wildness at times, and this coupled with some opportune hitting, enabled the visitors to score their runs. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Washington: . . . . . 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 4 1 1 0

Chicago: . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 1

Batteries—W. Johnson and Picinich; L. Leverett, Hodges and Schalk. Losing pitcher—Leverett. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly. Time—1h. 50m.

## SKILLFUL HANDLING WINS CHICAGO-MACKINAC RACE

### Intrepid's Crew Well Trained for Long-Distance Yachting Classic of the Great Lakes

CHICAGO, Aug. 1—Never before in the history of the annual Chicago-Mackinac yachting classic has a victory been secured by such a wide margin as was that by which the Intrepid won this year's event. Yachting experts were predicting that this big mahogany sloop would win the event; but it was hardly thought that the margin of victory would be as large as it was.

This yacht was a favorite among the knowing ones because it had been put in the best of shape and its crew properly trained to get the best speed

wheel. Wind SSW and lightening. Speed 8 miles. Wind SSW and lightening. Speed 8-10 Gybed over set watches. No. 1 watch Prather, Karcher, Manning and Cawthon, 2d, Peterson, Farrel Clamsteiner and Ladd.

8:55—Weather equally, rain.

9:05—Squall hit, doused racing jib. Strong westerly wind; making 11 miles under working canvas.

Midnight—Changed watches. Wind hauled west and freshened.

10 A. M.—Wind strong, rail down. Anchored boat hard all night see no lights in sight and are leading the fleet. Fog setting in.

10 A. M.—Fog lifting. Sighted car ferry heading across our bows, must be out of

the harbor. Wind 8 miles away at the Nye Lodge bell buoy.

The racing yachts are not only competing for the various class prizes in today's run, but the race for the Navy Challenge Cups also takes place

## NEW YORK FLEET ON DAY'S CRUISE

### After Holding Astor Cup Races Off Newport Yachting Squadron Starts for Mattapoisett

NEWPORT, Aug. 3—After enjoying a day of racing here for the Astor Cup, the New York Yacht Club fleet, which is on its annual cruise, left here this morning for Mattapoisett, where it will spend the night. The start for the racing fleet was off the Brenton's Reef lightship, with the finish line 31½ miles away at the Nye Lodge bell buoy.

The racing yachts are not only competing for the various class prizes in today's run, but the race for the Navy Challenge Cups also takes place

at the end of the game.

Sectional interest is bound to run high when the United States amateur golf championship begins at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., on Sept. 2, with every state in the Union, as well as foreign districts pulling for local favorites to win the coveted title. The English contingent will be formidable, as will be the New York delegation, and those from Chicago, Philadelphia, the far west, and other places; but no district list is more promising than that of the home state, Massachusetts, wherein 32 players are named as eligibles.

Under the new ruling, in force for the first time this summer—whereby standards for admitting golfers to the national competition have been raised so that none rated locally at over four strokes is eligible—much of the drag on the field, in the nature of those players who never could reach the top anyway, has been done away with, and the 1922 tourney promises to be the best ever in quality because of this cut in quantity. It is thought that almost all of the 260-odd eligibles are men who could win a championship on occasion. The Massachusetts Golf Association has respected the restrictive ruling of the national body and offers only the best from the Boston and outlying sections. Two former United States titlists grace the list, along with veterans and youngsters of many notable victories.

Francis D. Ouimet of Boston needs no recommendation, national open and amateur champion, French amateur titlist. State champion and winner of countless trophies that he is; suffice it to say that The Country Club is Ouimet's course if any is, and his game was never more remarkable than it is now.

The other scratch man on the list is the defending champion, Jesse P. Guilford, also of Boston, who has been playing golf to his credit all through the east and the middle west this summer. He is the distance man unrivaled of the Brookline field, has temperament that wins titles, and will go far to not let the end in the contest.

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**CANADIAN STEAMERS  
TO INTRODUCE FILMS**

MONTREAL, July 28 (Special Correspondence)—Motion picture entertainments tried out on a number of steamships of the Canadian Pacific Railway during the past year have become such a popular feature that they will be extended to all the company's liners, both on the Atlantic and the Pacific, it is officially announced.

Films of an educational nature are being supplied by the department of colonization and development of the Canadian Pacific, and immigrants on their way to Canada will thus have an opportunity of acquiring a definite knowledge of the country for which they are bound, while tourists and other passengers will find in the films an additional diversion and amusement during the trip.

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# OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## When There Were No Newspapers

IT WILL perhaps interest some of us (who do not happen to know it already) that the first newspaper which ever appeared in any European country was founded by our old friend, Julius Caesar. Of course, it was not in the least like any of our newspapers. Indeed, could we see a copy of it, it would hardly occur to any of us, accustomed as we are to our great many-paged editions, that it was a newspaper at all, but it really was one, all the same. Its name was the "Acta Diurna," the "Daily Chronicle," as we should call it, and it appeared daily and gave an account of events happening in Rome, of the latest news from the army, and of official gossip of the town. It was posted up in a public place, so that anyone who wanted to could go and read it. Many people used to copy it out for the benefit of friends in the country who wanted to hear the latest news. But even this was not the oldest newspaper in the world, because there was one published in China ages before the time of Julius Caesar. The Chinese will tell you that their newspaper was published before Rome was even built, and really none of us are in a position to contradict them, are we?

The "Acta Diurna" does not seem to have lasted long after the time of Julius Caesar, and then we do not hear much of newspapers until about the time when Queen Elizabeth was reigning in England. Then there were several in different places. One of the most important of these began to appear in Venice, about 1536. It only came out once a month and was not printed, but written by hand. A curious fact about it was that anyone who wanted to read it (of course, as it was written by hand, there was only one copy) could do so on payment of a small coin, called a gazetta, which was worth less than a farthing. The real name of the newspaper was the "Notizie Scritte," but it came to be called after the small coin people paid to read it, the Gazetta; and that is how the name "Gazette" has come to be given to so many newspapers in different parts of the world.

We should not like it much, should we, if the only way we had of getting news of what was happening in the world was by going to a place in the town where there was just one news sheet written by hand? Just think of the crowd there would be round it! But before the days of telegraphs and telephones, and when traveling was very slow, it was difficult indeed to get any news. Rich people in the country used to pay someone living in London to send them a weekly letter, telling them what was going on, and this letter used to be eagerly awaited and sent round to many who were only too glad to read it. It is said that at the time of the Spanish Armada, Lord Burleigh, knowing how anxious everybody in England was, had news sheets sent all over the country with information of the Armada's defeat. If this is true, it is the earliest record of official news being published by a government to the nation at large. But it is quite certain that just about this time gazettes began to be published in many of the leading cities of Europe, and from that time on, as traveling became easier, were gradually evolved the general newspapers which play so important a part in our lives.

## French Eggs

IT WAS a hot day and the long, straight road across the plain was white with dust as Georgette tramped along, carrying a heavy basket of eggs to the market at the little town on the hill. She had had a long walk and, when she reached the shady corner where the old street branches from the carriage way to the Place Verte, she paused and put down her load. She had been hard at work since daybreak and, as it was still early, she sat down for a moment's rest, to think over her various errands. There were the eggs and cheeses to sell first, and one or two orders to give for her father. Then there was food to be got for the household; wool to match for Grannie and ribbon and muslin to choose for Little Marthe's frock. She ticked them off on her fingers, and then she meant to go to La Cirque Royale, that had camped on the Fair field for two nights. She had seen the brilliant posters, heard the distant strains of the band as it passed along the highway, and the girls from the next farm had told her of the almost incredible wonders of the performance.

Georgette loved horses and she was longing to see the funny antics of the clown's pony and the tricks of Jeannot, the pheasant, who seemed to do everything but speak. It was only one franc to go in, if one sat at the back, and she had put in her basket some eggs laid by her own hen to make sure of the money. She would have her lunch at the little café at the corner, so as to be among the first to get to the tent, and Marcelle, her friend, would doubtless go with her. What fun it would be! And it was the first outing she had had this year. She shut her eyes and leant back a moment in the shade; the birds were singing in the trees and there was a hum of voices in the street; women were splashing and chattering as they did their washing, and a girl was singing to a baby in the doorway opposite. Lifting her basket again, Georgette hurried up the street to where Mme. Merriot had her egg stall in the market.

## The Joys of the Tent

Prices were good, her business was soon done, and she and Marcelle were early at the tent and secured good places. Shivering with eagerness and excitement, Georgette watched spangled ladies riding barebacked horses and jumping through flaming hoops. The pony was as funny as the posters had said; Jeannot was a perfect marvel of cleverness, and the elephant was wonderful. Flags waved, the band played gayly, and the smell of the horses and the sawdust was delicious. It was even better than she had expected.

"Come now," she said to Marcelle,

when it was all over, "I have enough money left to pay for two cups of chocolate; and then I shall run most of the way home, thinking of those beautiful horses all the time."

**The Boy Who Had No Ticket**

As the girls came to the little trees by the café, a rather dirty boy with twinkling eyes was sitting on the edge of the pavement.

"What are you doing there?" said Marcelle.

"Counting my money, Mam'zelle," he sighed. "It's only 70 centimes and I must get 30 more; but no one seems to have a job to give us."

"But why?"

"It's those horses, Mam'zelle," pointing at the poster. "I must see them, and its a franc to go in. Might I carry Mam'zelle's basket?"

Georgette looked at his eager face and pleading eyes and hesitated. "It's getting so late, Marcelle, I had better hurry home. Carry my basket as far as the bridge. Goodbye, Marcelle."

"But our chocolate!"

"I can't wait. Next time we'll have it. Goodbye. Come boy, quick; march to the bridge," and off they set, the trim country girl and the dirty, ragged, merry gamin.

He chattered all the time, and, when the bridge was reached, he climbed on the parapet and stood on his head, and crossed and re-crossed, walking on his hands.

Georgette watched him with interest.

"Thou art a funny lad. See here is thy 30 centimes. Get a good seat, but, listen, wash thy face and hands well or thou wilt frighten the elephant."

"Mam'zelle, I will be careful," he replied, and then, after turning three somersaults backwards and forwards, he bounced away up the hill and Georgette went on her way smiling, as she pictured him enjoying every item of the performance.

"A happy time for two people. Not dear for 1 franc 30 centimes. And that boy and I will both have something nice to talk about for the rest of the summer. And all from my dear little black hen's eggs!"

## Do Steps Climb Up to the Stars?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do steps climb up to the stars,  
And do steps climb down,  
And do the stars look out and see  
Our little town?  
There are lots and lots of things  
I'd like to know;  
I have such funny little thoughts  
That come and go.

## The Cave Diggers

THE morning sun had long since dried the dew on the grass, and two boys were seated in the shade of the fence, apparently waiting for someone. Presently a third boy ran through the back gate and flung himself beside them. Before the two could speak, the newcomer burst out:

"Jiminy! fellers, I've been reading a dandy book all about caves an' secret entrances and all that sort of stuff. Why couldn't we build a cave? We haven't anything else to do this morning."

"The idea's all right," replied Brick; in a critical manner, "but where are we goin' to build it? We can't do it here. My dad says I'd better not let him catch me digging up the grass, and your back yard is too hard, and Harry lives in a 'partment house, which hasn't any back yard."

"Well, there's plenty of vacant lots around here," returned William; "what's the matter with them?"

"Nuthin'," said Brick, "but—"

"There's no bats about it," exclaimed William. "It's great stuff. We can have a secret cave, with only you and me and Harry on it." Here the speaker jumped up, rubbed Harry's face in the grass and then seized Brick by the legs, dragging him face downward for a few feet across the lawn, much to the latter's disgust. "Come on, you fellers; hustle home, Brick, an' get your shovel. I'll get mine and Harry can take my pick."

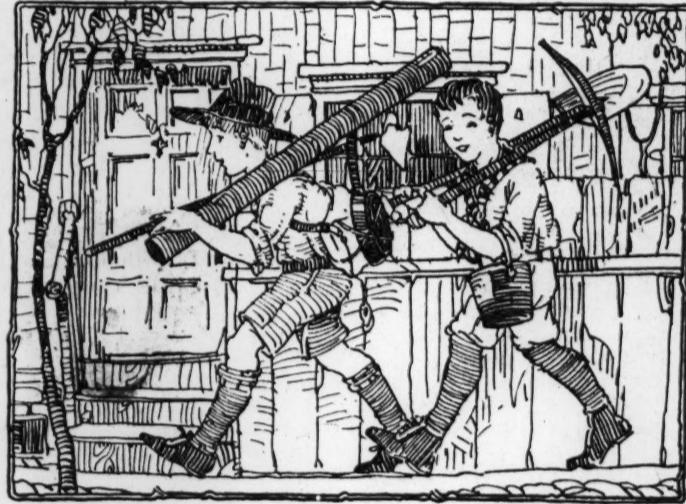
"Aw, that's too hard work," protested Harry; "we work enough at school without working Saturdays."

## Work Six Days a Week

"Well, you've got to work, too, if you want to be in on it," asserted William.

"Where are we going to dig?" cried Brick, as he went out the back gate.

"Up in the vacant lot, next to old man Edwards!" answered William.



As Fast as Possible the Two Boys Went Up the Alley

Just then the back door opened. "William!"

The organizer wheeled and confronted his aunt on the porch.

"William, don't let me hear you speaking like that again of Mr. Edwards!"

"Aw, but honest, Aunty, he is—"

"That doesn't make any difference; you must speak more respectfully of

started and then work had been discontinued. The three boys jumped down into what was to have been the cellar. They dumped their tools in a heap on the ground, and then held a council of war to decide upon the most advantageous place to begin operations. There had been one place in the cellar that, for some reason, had not been walled up with brick. Here it was decided to begin; for, although the spot had its disadvantages being close to the Edwards residence—nevertheless, as Harry put it, "we won't have to cut through 'bout a million bricks with an old dull crowbar."

With zest the three boys attacked the wall. The basement had been intended to be about seven feet high, and the boys decided to dig about five feet up from the bottom and to make the cave in the shape of an L, using the brick wall, after making the turn and a wall of their cave. The ground was soft and composed chiefly of clay, making conditions admirable for a strong and durable cave; but, to make doubly sure, Brick was dispatched home to procure some wooden 2 x 4's for supports.

**Work Progresses Rapidly**

By noon, when the boys stopped work to go home for luncheon, the turn had been made and the cave bid fair to be nearly completed by nightfall, if all displayed the same unflagging interest; but, when the three reassembled at one o'clock, a change in plan was decided upon. After finishing the cave, they would wall up the old entrance and dig a secret one that would give them an exit in Mr. Edwards' thick, bushy hedge. Hour after hour, the boys labored. All had returned from luncheon with pails and in these they placed the dirt, emptying it on the outside. By nightfall the cave had taken definite shape. It was agreed to continue work immediately after school during the week, and finish the secret abode before the next Saturday.

Carrying out their intentions, the three chums evaded their companions and worked heroically all week. The furnace was set up, so that the "chimley," as William called it, barely protruded above the ground. The old entrance was walled up with bricks torn from another part of the foundation, and plastered with sticky mud; and the secret entrance which had taken so much extra time was at last completed, the outlet being carefully concealed in the bushy, green hedge. The cave was made more difficult of access by the new entrance, and the boy who entered by that means was pretty thoroughly covered with dirt by the time of arrival into the cave; but, then, it was "securit," which after all had its own allurements.

Mr. Edwards returned Friday, all unsuspecting that, during his absence, human moles had been burrowing under his very nose. As Harry had said, the adjoining lot did not belong to him and the constant watch which he maintained over it was not as much in the interest of the real owner, as it was to prevent the boys of the neighborhood from doing some prank disagreeable to himself. To Mr. Edwards a small boy was a nuisance, something

I like to go there pretty much. The library, you know;

It's still like churches are and such—Joe says he thinks it's slow—

But I don't; all those rows of books seem friendly and I like their looks.

I go in from the noisy street, it's like another land;

Away from all the dust and heat it's big and sort of grand.

My feet don't make a speck of noise; I whisper to the other boys.

Out in the children's room—you see

The big folks have their own—

Are tables just the size for me,

The best I've ever known.

With Sir Galahad I ride,

Forgetting there's a world outside,

For here I read of splendid deeds—

The children's own crusade,

Or follow where King Arthur leads,

Learn how true knights are made,

With lion-hearted Richard fight,

Or strive with Bruce for Scotland's right.

It's splendid to learn history

From pictures! I could sit

All day just thrilled with mystery,

Yes, wrapped right up in it.

Sometimes I'm mighty sure I hear

The sound of steel on steel ring clear.

Outside the clocks are striking six.

I close the books and walk

Away. It's queer but things won't mix;

I do not want to talk

To anyone. And, last of all,

I look at Lincoln in the hall.

That come and go.

I like to go there pretty much.

The library, you know;

It's still like churches are and such—

Joe says he thinks it's slow—

But I don't; all those rows of books seem friendly and I like their looks.

I go in from the noisy street, it's like another land;

Away from all the dust and heat it's big and sort of grand.

My feet don't make a speck of noise; I whisper to the other boys.

Out in the children's room—you see

The big folks have their own—

Are tables just the size for me,

The best I've ever known.

With Sir Galahad I ride,

Forgetting there's a world outside,

For here I read of splendid deeds—

The children's own crusade,

Or follow where King Arthur leads,

Learn how true knights are made,

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## THE HOME FORUM

## One of Shelley's Friends

**I**N THIS year of the Shelley centennial, though I have read many learned articles on the poet, I do not remember to have noticed any references to his one intimate friend of genius—the friend who not only seems to have helped him intellectually more than anyone else, but who alone of his rather priggish circle had a pronounced sense of humor. I am thinking of Thomas Love Peacock, author of seven eccentric but delightful little novels, by no means yet forgotten, an excellent lyric poet as well, a playwright of sorts, a thorough Greek and Latin scholar, and the writer of one of the best first-hand memorials of Shelley.

From about 1812 Peacock was Shelley's intimate friend, confidant, and correspondent, and this—as is indeed quite commonly true—in spite of an almost absolute difference in taste, opinions and temperament. Peacock as Shelley knew him was inclined to be indolent, dogmatic, and epicurean. He loved good food, beautiful scenery, comfort; and detested radicalism in all its forms. He was satirical about new theories and inventions, laughed at all sorts of -isms and -ologies, and, incidentally, had sweeping objections to all Americans. Shelley, it is hardly necessary to say, was an ascetic of incessant industry, a radical to the core, ready to embrace every new belief or reform, vacillating between extremes of enthusiasm and despair, a Utopian dreamer, and what Peacock called a perfectibilian.

♦ ♦ ♦

When Shelley was practising vegetarianism, Peacock advised him to eat mutton-chops; when Shelley was developing his "Philosophic View of Reform," Peacock was composing his "Headlong Hall," which had as a motto the verses from Butler:

"All philosophers, who find  
Some favorite system to their mind,  
In every point to make it fit  
Will force all nature to submit."

"Headlong Hall" had as characters Mr. Foster, the perfectibilian, Mr. Escott, the deteriorationist, Mr. Jenkins, the status-quo-ite, Squire Headlong, the dilettante philosopher, and the Rev. Dr. Gaster, "who, though, of course, neither a philosopher nor a man of taste, had written a learned dissertation on the art of stuffing a turkey." To these were soon added the Squire's sister, Capriotta, whom the Welsh butler calls a "beautiful tassel"; Marmaduke Milestone, a



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"A Fair," From the Painting by Laura Knight, A. R. W. A., R. W. A.

## Background a Common Language

It is perhaps necessary to have lived in the New World to realize the significance of background such as Paris. The New World is like a clean, white linen sheet, full of utility, good to touch, pleasantly suggestive perhaps of wind and water and green grass. Paris is like a piece of old lace, delicate, exquisite, the outcome of centuries of human effort, all of which whisper their story to those who can hear and give an impetus toward the next. There is hardly a street in Paris which has not a story. . . . It need not even be the French Revolution with all its inclusion of the people proper. But there you have a stone stair-case, the steps of which are worn with myriad feet, old and young, sorrowful and joyous. That red tiled floor has been waxed for a century and more. Generations of locksmiths have worked without intermission in the little shop below, while the street echoes and re-echoes with the secular cries and Pan-pipes of the china-menders, the rag-and-bone men, the fruit-sellers, what not. At the café at the corner perhaps the Encyclopedists met and talked; still more significant, the green-grocer and the baker and the oil-merchant thrash out questions of the day, now as then, while their wives, Buddha-like, sit behind the counter in the shop, never moving, it would almost seem, even to go to bed.

The link that bound these two so dissimilar men together was a mutual love and reverence for the Greek. Here Peacock's position was to some extent that of a teacher. But Shelley's biographers seem to agree that even more important than this as an influence upon Shelley's genius was Peacock's common sense and sanity, which must have done much to wean the ardent young poet away from the somewhat crazy circle of Godwin. Though Shelley's writings show few traces of humor, he had at least a childlike love of fun; and we can be sure that on their walking and boating tours together the two friends laughed much. And when Peacock ventured to introduce Shelley as a character into his second novel—"Nightmare Abbey"—we are told that Shelley laughed heartily over the portrait.

And what is background? . . . What is the difference between the inspiration of an uncharted country and the stones which have been trodden by a race? It is the difference of a great limitation. Background is a frame, a container, a vehicle. It enables men not only to see, but to see something. It is the motor of thought, which, even when the thinker ceases his small effort toward understanding, still carries him along and saves him the effort each time of going back to the beginning. . . . Background provides a common formula, for it also is composed of human beings and it is to human beings that a man tells his story . . .

Possibly the greatest gift of background is its provision of a common language, and just as some languages are halting, limited, so others, such as that of Paris, have a wealth of words that almost outrun their original function. The whispering forest is articulate only to the few, and the man who would express himself in its language has with hard labor to hew out the means by which he can translate it to the many. The common language of Paris is shared in more or less degree by all. The slightest allusion calls up a picture in the mind of the listener, and the speaker is freed from the bondage of means, from the material side of thought, by all this wealth of background.—Muriel Harris, in *The North American Review*.

## Prophecy

Land of my heart,  
What future is before thee?  
Shalt thou, rawakened, scatter wide  
The glorious tidings of a liberty  
That lifts the latch of opportunity,  
First to thy children—then to all mankind?

—William Dudley Foulke.

R. M. G.

## Satisfaction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

**N**OTWITHSTANDING the fact that the pursuit of contentment is recognized as an inalienable right of mankind, rarely is one found who will unhesitatingly assert that he is wholly satisfied. Indeed, there seem to be, in every direction, evidences of discontent, of unrest, of a sense of something wanting. Distasteful or burdensome occupation or lack of work, disappointing companionships, unsatisfied wants or needs, a sense of loss,—some phase of discord seems ever to prevent the realization of harmony. Although these conditions may at times seem to be aggravated, they are not peculiar to any period, but are co-existent with the mortal belief of life in matter. The writer of *Ecclesiastes*, whose analysis pierced the vanity of material existence, summarized the matter in the words: "All things are full of labour; man cannot utter it: the eye is not satisfied with seeing, nor the ear filled with hearing"; and again he said, "He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver; nor he that loveth abundance with increase: this is also vanity."

It is indeed true that material things and conditions have not within themselves the substance wherewith to satisfy the yearning of the human heart; for nothing less than spiritual reality can fulfil the desire for harmony. And the sense of dissatisfaction is itself as false as are the conditions that seem to produce it; for, as Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 305), "A discontented, discordant mortal is no more a man than discord is music."

This constant yearning after satisfaction—this perpetual striving on the part of mankind toward something which, it is believed, will bring contentment—is nevertheless a convincing indication that such a condition must really exist, and that the way to attain it must be revealed.

The perennial hope of mankind is, therefore, never entirely quenched, as it might be if satisfaction could be proved to be wholly illusory. Nevertheless, the question constantly recurs, Why is satisfaction so rarely attained and so seldom permanent? Mrs. Eddy indicates the answer to this question and shows the reason for humanity's disappointed search, when she asks in *Science and Health* (p. 257), "Who hath found finite life or love sufficient to meet the demands of human want and woe,—to still the desires, to satisfy the aspirations?"

Here, then, is the explanation of the whole history of humanity's unsatisfied longing: finite life and love are utterly inadequate to satisfy. Although men have frequently learned this lesson through the experience of suffering, they have not known, until the advent of Christian Science, how, intelligently and demonstrably, to

## Submergence of Folk History

The people, since about the middle of the nineteenth century, have been dependent upon print, and have taken not only their language, but their history from books. The force of the popular memory, the popular tradition are readily handing down a knowledge of historical events through the generations, has been thereby greatly weakened. It seems probable that a true folk-history has been submerged by the super-imposed unassimilated book-history, and has in great part disappeared. This folk-history, like folksong and folksong, was a matter of remembered sights and sounds, concrete, palpable, visible, audible, an image of real things. In Dante's day the European peoples remembered, after five centuries, the story of Roncesvalles, and "dopo la dolorosa rotta," the terrible sound of Roland's horn. It is strange to think that in Germany a proverbial popular memory of Attila—Ezel—has been handed down in peasant speech and tradition from the sixth century till to-day. We have ourselves, again, sometimes heard Italian workmen speak of Attila in their familiar talk, obviously in a proverbial, traditional manner, not at merely airing a piece of book-learning.

The mention of the unhappy Tudor queen brings us to those controversies amid which our English Bible took its final form. The poems of Cædmon and Cynewulf, the Psalms and paraphrases of Bede and Guthlac, the songs of St. Aldhelm, were purely devotional; the Bible of the Reformation, to which all these things led up, was controversial. One may say without offense that in the religion of Protestant England there has always been a tendency to an unintelligent Biblicality. The very perfection and finality of the Authorized Version was conducive to this. The spirit was imprisoned in the printed letter, and no longer "filled the world." What had been fluid and moving became stereotyped and frozen. In the eighteenth century, for instance, English religion had become a convention, so again in the nineteenth, after the dying down of the fervour of the evangelical revival. The dancing butterfly of St. Aldhelm's songs fluttering hither and thither in free air and sunshine became a specimen in a museum, pinned to a card under a glass case: the fragrant devotion of Richard of Hampshire or Julian of Norwich was a flower pressed flat between the leaves of the English Bible. But it seems that a certain continuity of feeling has marked the English religion from the days of Bede and Alfred to those of Spurgeon and John Bright. Taine, in his History of English Literature, contrasting the early English sacred poems with those of the Continent, says, "The Anglo-Saxon feeling is altogether Biblical". It is in this Biblical character that . . . continuity is found.—R. L. Gales, in "Old World Essays".

## Lark Songs

In the flight of the larks . . . by a rare favour of fortune, all seems to be spontaneity, courage, and trust, even within this material sphere; nothing seems to be adjustment or observation . . . They are voices of the morning, young hearts seeking experience and not remembering it; when they seem to sob they are only catching their breath. They spring from the ground as impulsively as a rocket or the jet of a fountain, that bursts into a shower of sparks or of dewdrops; they circle as they rise, soaring through veil after veil of luminous air, or dropping from level to level. Their song is like the gurgling of little rills of water, perpetual through its delicate variations, and throbbing with a changed volume at every change in the breeze. Their rapture seems to us seraphic, not merely because it descends to us invisibly from a luminous height, straining our eyes and necks—in itself a cheap ability—but rather because the lark sings so absolutely for the mad sake of singing. He is evidently making high holiday spending his whole strength on something ultimate and utterly useless, a momentary entrancing pleasure which (being useless and ultimate) is very like an act of worship or of sacrifice.

—George Santayana.

## Golden Keys

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Near to our little cottage door  
There grows a stately sycamore;  
Its leaves unfold, and then expand,  
Just like the fingers of a hand.  
And later on the seeds will grow—  
We call them "Golden Keys," you know.

I like to think that every key  
Will open doors of mystery,  
That I may tread the path which brings  
Folk to the wonder-way of things;  
That I may see and know and hear  
All that is hid from eye and ear.

For often from some place afar,  
Lit by the glimmer of a star;  
Or near at hand among the dew,  
Paint little fancies come to view.  
And then I forward creep and stand  
Close to the doors of Wonderland.

D. A. Lovell.

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY BOSTON, U. S. A.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1922

## EDITORIALS

THE note which the British Government has addressed to France on the subject of inter-allied debts brings the long controversy about the reparation debt problem to an issue.

Lord Balfour says that the British Government would be prepared "to abandon all further right to German reparation and all claims to repayment by the Allies, provided that this renunciation formed part of a general plan by which this great problem could be dealt with as a whole and find a satisfactory solution." That, he says, is the policy of the British Government. But he goes on to say the action of the United States in requiring "Great Britain to pay interest accrued since 1919 on the Anglo-American debt, to convert it from an unfunded to a funded debt, and to repay it by a sinking fund in twenty-five years," makes such a policy "difficult of accomplishment."

The demand of the United States, Lord Balfour admits, is "clearly in accordance with the original contract," and the British Government recognizes and will fulfill the obligation. But he says it "cannot treat the repayment of the Anglo-American loan as if it were an isolated incident in which only Great Britain and the United States had any concern. It is but one of a connected series of transactions in which this country appears, sometimes as debtor, sometimes as creditor, and if our undoubted obligations as debtor are to be enforced, our not less undoubted rights as creditor cannot be left wholly in abeyance." Accordingly, he informs the French Government that it will have to collect from its debtors whatever it has to pay to its creditors, but will cancel the rest.

Whether the method of every nation waiting for its neighbor to take the decisive step is really the best method of expediting international business, may be doubted. It is what the governments of all nations are doing today, and probably, in these days of the control of foreign policy by public opinion, the British Government does not feel itself able to make an unconditional cancellation, as it was reported to be about to do. But the Balfour note is a decided step in advance, for it commits the British Government to remit all debts owed to itself, including reparations, provided the United States does the same. Inasmuch as France has declared that she, too, is willing to scale down her reparation claims against Germany in proportion as her debts are generously dealt with, the road to a real settlement of the fundamental European problem, the reparations-debts-currency complex, is open, provided the United States is willing to play her part. Whatever else the note may have done, it has put the issue of what they are going to do squarely up to the American people.

In the opinion of The Christian Science Monitor, there is but one course for the United States to adopt. It is that it should deal with the allied debts to itself, including the British debt, in the manner in which Great Britain now offers to deal with the debts owed to it by its allies and by Germany. Directly it does this the way to the reconstruction of Europe is open, and with it to the recovery of world trade. Until it does so the way is closed. The situation as now disclosed exposes with merciless clearness how chimerical is the idea that the United States can free itself of European responsibilities by severing political co-operation while insisting on the payment of debts which are either unpayable or which are only payable by dislocating the financial and economic condition of the whole world.

There is little doubt that public sentiment in the United States is not yet sufficiently educated in the realities of the situation to understand how vitally its action affects the happiness and prosperity of the European peoples. It feels that during the war it made an adequate contribution to the liberty of Europe, both in money and in lives. It does not see why it should now forgo the debts of belligerents assumed in order to save themselves.

The Christian Science Monitor, however, believes that the more the American people understand the real meaning of the debts question to other countries, and its effect in hindering the recovery of the world, the more they will come to see that the co-operation of the United States in a comprehensive settlement of the whole question is the necessary corollary of their co-operation in the Great War, and the necessary preliminary to world reconstruction and to world peace.

If Americans are to be worthy of the ideals for which they fought in the war, they must look at this question not solely from a narrow point of view, but from that which calls them to do what is really best for the progress and happiness of mankind. From that standpoint, can there be two opinions? The world has suffered terribly from the religion of national selfishness in the past. The United States now has the opportunity of giving an example of dealing with its neighbors as it would that they should deal with it. If it now decides to act according to the Golden Rule, it will not only bring immense and immediate blessings to all Europe and indirectly to itself, but it will have started the world on the only road which will lead it to lasting unity and peace.

Russia for some time was known as the land of billionaires. Now it boasts of several "trillionaires." They are men who have made fortunes in speculating in Russian currency and count their wealth in figures that sound like astronomical descriptions of distances to the farthest stars. One speculator is credited with profits of \$4,000,000, which amounts to 15,000,000,000,000 rubles. This sort of thing will go on as long as the money-printing presses are allowed to keep on working, and it will continue in Germany, too, with disastrous results until the German presses are stopped.

### Balfour Note Points Way to Settlement

As THE people of the United States are bound to view the situation, there could hardly have been any other answer returned by the executives of the railroads to President Harding's proposals as a basis for settling the present strike than that which has been made. To the first concrete condition, that of agreement between the railroad managers and the workers to recognize and abide by all decisions of the Railroad Labor Board and to faithfully carry out such decisions as contemplated by law, the executives pledge their unanimous acceptance. Likewise agreement is made to the request that all litigation growing out of the strike and previous decisions of the Railroad Labor Board be withdrawn.

But to the third and perhaps most vital proposal the executives find it impossible to assent. It would seem that a compliance with the request of the President that the railroads consent to a restoration of the striking union employees to their former status of seniority, thus allowing them to displace members of their own unions who refused to strike, as well as the thousands of employees who have been engaged in good faith to take the places vacated, would in itself be a violation of the law and of the decisions of the Labor Board. It should not be forgotten that it was against a considered order of the board, made pursuant to public hearings and an extended consideration of the rights of all concerned, including the public, that the strike was ordered and made effective. It also should be remembered that in his appeal to the strikers to return to work the President assured them that if an injustice had been done in arranging wage schedules and working conditions they should be given a rehearing. There was no pledge given that they should be granted an increase from the rate of pay fixed by the board, but there was assurance that if they did return to work, recognizing the jurisdiction of the board in the premises, they should be restored automatically to their forfeited seniority status.

That promise was given, of course, before the carriers had succeeded in finding workers to fill the vacated posts. Even then an injustice might have been done those unionized workers who remained on duty and who naturally would have been advanced. But all this no doubt would have been overlooked or provided for at that time. Now conditions have changed. The railroad executives have made it apparent that they will be able, unless other labor unions strike in sympathy with the shop crafts, to overcome, in due time, the handicap under which they have been placed.

The Railroad Labor Board has shown no disposition to ignore the seniority rights of those who remained at their posts and of those who have been impressed into the service of the railroads to fill vacancies. Indeed, it has invited the co-operation of these newer employees, who have been advised to form unions or federations authorized to deal collectively with the carriers and with the board.

In justice to the railroad executives it may be said that there really remained no choice regarding their acceptance or rejection of the third condition imposed by the President. Its acceptance would seem to be in direct violation of their pledge to abide by the decisions of the Railroad Labor Board. It is presumed that they are as anxious as anyone to bring about a settlement of the present controversy. Probably they would prefer, individually and collectively, to avail themselves of the services of the men who have been trained in the work which is essential to the uninterrupted operation of their lines. But they are perfectly aware of the fact that if they were to consent to the summary discharge or demotion of the emergency employees for no other purpose than that their places might be given back to those who deserted them, a future strike would find them helpless because of the refusal of volunteers to accept the hazard of strike-breakers, only to be dismissed at the whim of those whom they had aided.

OF THE four small nations recently recognized as independent, self-governing political entities by the United States State Department, none is more interesting than Albania. The Albanians are the oldest race in the Balkan peninsula, and one of the oldest in Europe. Their origins antedate the Greeks, they antedate the Slavs, they antedate the Rumanians. Alexander the Great was a latter-day product of the Illyrian race, of which the Albanians

or Arnauts are a lineal continuation. Iskender (Alexander) Bey, the Albanian tribesman who first helped to found the Ottoman Empire in Europe and then, in defense of Albanian rights, dealt mighty blows to it in the fifteenth century, is a heroic figure in history, a leader of which any race might well be proud.

In recognizing independent Albania, the State Department has accorded its moral support to a race worth understanding and worth helping. As a direct result of the Balkan wars, then practically obliterated during the Great War, and now once more emerging from the ruins, Albania has problems of peculiar difficulty to solve. On the one hand are the encroachments upon its territory by Greece in the south and by Yugoslavia in the north and east. On the other is the domestic complication indicated by the division of the population of the little country into three almost equal religious camps—the Roman Catholic, the Orthodox Eastern, and the Muhammadan. The general recognition of Albania within its existing frontiers will help the Albanians to solve the first problem. The second is more difficult and far more complicated. Added to these two complications is the menacing situation that arises out of the survival of the clan system in that ancient country, which in some respects pre-

sents a picture of human society as it was before history began to be written. In that sense Albania constitutes a cross-section of society in the making, just as a cliff often constitutes a record of geological ages of the immeasurable past.

But, despite their difficulties and their handicaps, the Albanians are a liberty-loving people, brave, energetic and admirably hospitable. They deserve the sympathetic help of the world in their effort to rebuild their civilization from the ground up.

THERE is a tendency among many to take exception to anything that does not accord with what they have accepted as an established fact. The reason for this would seem to be an inherent and deep regard for anything they have been led to believe partakes of the nature of the absolute—though probably some, were they asked to define the absolute, would be unable to do it acceptably. It is this quality of thought which is reflected in various forms of bigotry, because men have deceived themselves into believing that they could in some way bolster up their beliefs as to the truth by making others accept their theories and opinions. The fact seems to have been entirely forgotten that the word truth carries with it the thought of accordance with what actually exists, and from this standpoint it is absurd to force belief in it, because if a thing is true its very truth is its own assurance and defense.

Practically every theory that challenges popular belief, especially if somewhat radical in its nature, is opposed before it is generally accepted, and always by just this type of thought. If, however, the theory be true, that is, if it is based on actual facts, this mere opposition militates not one particle against the final acceptance, because a necessary attribute of truth is its universality and unchangeableness. For many years after the Newtonian theory was apparently demonstrated as true, it was not generally understood or accepted. It is, therefore, no wonder that when Professor Albert Einstein first announced a modification of this theory, or perhaps it should be more rightly called an amplification of it, his views were met with skepticism and doubt.

After all, it must be remembered that the Einstein theory only explains, mathematically and in detail—what has been commonly accepted for many years by a large number of thinkers—that the universe, as it impinges upon the consciousness of the individual, is not absolute, but relative, in other words that it is colored, as it were, by the individual's own previous experience and beliefs. It is impossible here to enter upon a discussion of the intricacies of this theory or to attempt to defend or refute it; it is important, however, to see to it that it is given the credence that it merits, and that it be not too rashly disregarded or brushed aside.

The forthcoming solar eclipse should give an opportunity to prove or disprove this theory beyond a shadow of doubt, and whichever is the case the world of physical science will have taken a long step forward in the knowledge of the facts concerning the physical universe. It will make little difference to the ordinary individual's mode of existence whether the astronomers decide the theory is correct or not, and it must be remembered that, even if it be proved correct, it is only the so-called facts of the physical universe which are in discussion. However, there is in reality a far deeper point of significance involved in the entire discussion, because it means that the world of physical science is coming more and more to a willingness to acknowledge that, after all, the evidence of the physical senses is not always entirely trustworthy.

SPECIAL correspondence from London in this newspaper the other day told of the systematic and expanding efforts that are being made by feminist, peace, and local reform organizations, to present the issues of home, national, and international government so clearly to the enfranchised women of England that they will be enabled to cast their votes intelligently and for the upbuilding of good causes. Such educational work is highly significant of the complicated time in which all peoples are now living. It is a promise for better things at home and in the world, so far as voting women can bring them about.

In one way the feminine voter has the advantage over the male voter, at least in the matter of local questions. Women are much less bound by the traditions of the past—by inherited party loyalties and transmitted political traditions—than men. The woman who goes to the polls is much more apt to vote in the character of what the old standpatters used to call a "mugwump," with no regard for precedent, than the man. That is to say, the woman is more likely than the man to cast her ballot for a cause than for a party. The great English-speaking nations are carrying out a work of supreme political usefulness in trying to enable the free woman voter to understand the issues rightly and to cast her vote for the good in its immemorial struggle with its opposite.

But in teaching the women how to vote and for what to vote, it is well for the English-speaking peoples to keep clearly in mind the fact that the male voter as a unit stands in even greater need of emancipation from prejudices, and in as great a need of acquaintance with the facts on which he is to express his decisions by means of the ballot. In America, as also in Great Britain, perhaps to a less extent, it behooves the intelligent citizenship to give an understanding of political issues to the unintelligent. Political education for both men and women is the need of the world. Otherwise the politicians, now swaying in the saddle, will resume their destructive dominance.

ACCORDING to responsible authorities, the so-called luxuries are the one class of articles imported into the United States that did not show a marked decrease in value as against the figures for the fiscal year that went before. To most Americans, and that does not mean the poor or the straitened, but the steady-going, contented people, the importation of diamonds and precious stones is about as academic a matter as the "per capita wealth" of the political economist. The figures, too, for lace imports, though they have been pushed almost into the class of necessities through fashion and automobiling. But what are impressive are the "luxury" figures when marshaled together.

One sees for example, that laces to the tune of \$28,000,000 were imported. Where did they go, and who has bought them? It appears that of diamonds and precious stones there were imported \$46,000,000 worth, against \$42,000,000 a year earlier. Who wears these shining pieces of carbon? It is shown that "photographic goods," chiefly motion picture films, were imported of the duty-paying value of \$8,500,000 against \$6,500,000 for the previous year. That is a good deal of cash to spend on the screen's delights. Also, according to the record, \$52,000,000 worth of furs were imported, against \$42,000,000 last year. In fine, the figures are that luxury imports totaled in round numbers \$250,000,000, as against \$240,000,000, and it cannot fail to impress anyone who thinks with the strong conviction that much money is being spent, not with that sober regard for the commonwealth which today has been made the duty of everyone, but in self-indulgence pure and simple.

It is easy to read lectures on the way that others ought to behave, and the work is just as easy and just as sanctimonious as it ever was, but now the affairs of the world are in such a posture that a certain minimum standard of behavior has become an economic necessity. The question has passed beyond the stage of personal criticism and become one of political and social morality. There are too many great areas where literally there is not enough food or clothing or money to go round, and in the modern world a hiatus of this sort in one country must make itself felt in others. There are many articles about which there can be a good deal of doubt as to their classification, but when it comes to precious stones and furs and motion picture films one does not have to be a Socialist to define them. One's innate and normal acquaintance with facts tells one that these articles are luxuries, and nothing else than luxuries.

Were these easy times, were there not one complicated problem after another, were not the greatest patience and forbearance sorely needed, this luxury traffic might slip by unnoticed. But just now men in the United States, as in every country, are interested in the necessities, not the luxuries, and this fact is bound to contrast sharply with the showing that these luxury imports were the one class that did not fall in value in the fiscal year just ended.

### Editorial Notes

MANY who have traveled on the great trans-Atlantic steamships will appreciate certain comparisons which an enterprising observer has figured out regarding their enormous size. For example, the space inside the Majestic, the largest of these vessels, is the equivalent of 400 detached suburban residences of eight rooms apiece, while her single tonnage more than equals the combined tonnage of the entire fleet of the Spanish Armada, which was itself more than double the combined tonnage of the British fleet which sailed against that invincible array. Will the time ever come when vessels of the size of the Majestic will be considered almost insignificant, as are today the mighty galleons of Queen Elizabeth's time?

THE Parliament of the Irish Free State cannot meet in the old Irish House of Parliament, because the Bank of Ireland is installed there. So it has decided to assemble in Leinster House. In front of Leinster House is still a statue of Queen Victoria, and fears have been expressed that it may suffer damage during the turbulent period in which the Free State Parliament is getting to work. This is a misreading of Irish history and Irish character. The old leaden statue of William III on College Green was the center of much mischief and merriment during successive celebrations of the glorious Twelfth, but when it came to a question of restoring it the readiest response with money was from some of the Irish Nationalists. Besides, the statue in front of Leinster House is that of a lady, and the Irish are proverbially a race of gallants.

A LAMP, a book, and children listening to the father or mother reading before the fireside, is a picture familiar in Europe and a practice certain librarians and teachers seek to revive in the United States. Real love for books, the sort which make education a picturesque and inviting reality, may be developed in the home circle as nowhere else. If American parents would recognize more fully this opportunity for forging firmly the home ties, the lure of the story hour would never take second place before "movies" and other outside diversions, and the home would recapture its old, rightful position as one of the most vital factors in education.

RIGA is fast becoming a polyglot center of commerce. Latvian, Russian and German were in common use, and then the coming of French missions added the French language. Latvian money has its wording printed in Latvian, Russian and German. "Hello" central telephone girls have to speak these three languages, and some of them also use French, English and Estonian. Telephone girls in other lands sometimes seem to have command of at least these languages and to speak them all at once.

### Seniority Rights and the Strikers

### A Sidelight on the Einstein Theory

### Are Luxuries Necessities?

### Greetings to Independent Albania

### Teaching the Women How to Vote